Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers,
SECOND-HAND AND NEW
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c.
AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICES.—Trade during the Fair Week in Chicago.
By GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers,
200 Pieces of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES SATINETTS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, &c.
AT AUCTION.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
TRADE SALE OF
Fine and Common Furniture, Cane-Seat Chairs, &c.
AT AUCTION.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
TRADE SALE OF
White Granite Ware and Glassware
AT AUCTION.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
J. McVICKER, sole owner and manager.

"The Battle Cry of Freedom."
Continued success of the
SEVEN SISTERS;
OR, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTER-FLY
With its Gorgeous Scenery and Shower of Gold.
ZOUAVE DRILL AND MARCH BY
Twenty-Five Female Zouaves,
LOCAL SONGS, LOCAL HITS,
The last scene the most dazzling ever witnessed.
Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern
Will shortly be added to the piece.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE
MUSEUM, including the Wonders of the World.
The above museum has for many years been a source of attraction, to Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House, and the proprietor begs to inform the citizens that it is not removed to any other locality, but is still in its old situation, where it will be found in full force with the addition of many curiosities from this country, and the many general collections from all parts of the world. It is impossible to give a full description, in a country advertisement, of the many curiosities now to be found in the Museum. Parties desiring to spend a few hours pleasantly and instructively, will find it to their interest to visit this establishment, as it contains a variety of entertainment for both amusing and instructive, relating to the habits and customs of this and other countries, and a number of instructive curiosities that cannot be explained in a newspaper advertisement. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price. Open to-day, and on August 23d, and to continue day and evening. Parties can call at any time.
JOHN JOSEPH ABRAHAM, Agent.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Sub Lot No. 18 of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 98, in the Second Addition to Chicago, with two frame houses and barn, now occupied by Mr. WARD, Davenport, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A Country Residence in the village of Geneva, on Fox River, 40 miles from Chicago. A fine house and barn, and a good supply of water. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or exchange for property about equal to value of the place. Address P. E. WRIGHT, Geneva, Illinois.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery and Provision Store, one of the best locations in the city, now doing a good business. Terms made easy. Reasons for selling, other business. Terms made easy. Reasons for selling, other business. Terms made easy. Reasons for selling, other

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

STEALING TELEGRAMS.

The most extraordinary instance of intercepting dispatches and deceiving generals and operators was performed by G. A. Ellsworth, telegraphic operator, attached to Col. Morgan's band of guerillas, during Morgan's recent astonishing raid through Kentucky. The feats performed by this operator are going the rounds of the Southern papers. On his return to Knoxville Ellsworth made an official report of his tricks. The whole thing is so rich and rascally that we can not refrain from inserting the "report" entire. Whatever the reader may think of the performances of the "General Military Superintendent C. S. A. Telegraphic Department," he at least can not avoid laughing heartily. Some of our Kentucky strategists must feel "cheap" after perusing this narrative.

BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

In another column we copy from the N. Y. *Post* a brief review of the career of Don Carl, with extracts from the Louisville *Journal*, reciting his cold-blooded treatment of the loyal and sorely persecuted people of East Tennessee, who have cried long and loud to him for succor and protection from rebel barbarities, but in vain.

The appointment of Buell, originally, to the important department of Kentucky and Tennessee, created great surprise. Who, or what was he, to be entrusted with the control of a mighty army and a large district of strategic territory? Before the war broke out he was merely a paymaster in the army who lounged about the taverns of Washington, spending his leisure in cursing the "black republicans" and eulogizing slavery. He is said to be a brother-in-law of the infamous old traitor Twiggs. He professes to be loyal to the Union, but his actions show that his first allegiance is to the "divine institution." Beyond guarding rebel property, returning loyal slaves and persecuting loyal officers, what has he done for the Union cause? We submit, that the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin should unite in a peremptory demand, on the War Department, either to remove the soldiers of those states out of his Department, or him out of it. The loyal West cannot afford to have its sons longer put to the base uses to which he has subjected them, nor to keep them idle in little squads to be captured and destroyed in detail, by guerilla bands.

MARAUDING.

The mischief of guarding rebel property is two fold. While it encourages the enemy and dispirits and degrades our own soldiers, it tends to spread the opinion through the army, that whatever property is not fenced around with bayonets is lawful plunder. Thus it is easy to see how one-half of a division might be employed in protecting and the other half in plundering the plantations of an enemy's country. General McDowell once issued an order requiring one of his subordinate officers to station a soldier, if necessary, over "every panel" of a rebel's fence. A regiment might easily have been disposed of in this way, and it is quite clear, from the language of the order, that a large portion of his army were engaged in plundering the man's property. How long it would take to put down the rebellion with this kind of discipline prevailing in our ranks, it is not easy to say. Probably several centuries.

There seems to be some mistaken and absurd notions afloat in the army, as to the privileges that soldiers have to supply all their wants, and even indulge passion and appetite, in making free use of anything they come across that belongs to the rebels. The idea, however, is altogether wrong, and all conduct prompted by it, should be rebuked and punished, as a wanton outrage, and greatly injurious to the efficiency of the army. All robbing, stealing, and marauding are fully as reprehensible and as deserving of condign punishment though carried on in the country of an enemy, as when done at home. The fact that a people are in arms against us, and that they are rebels and traitors of the most atrocious dye, and have levied the most wanton and wicked war against us, does not justify any violation of the usages of civilized warfare on our part, and still less does it excuse any appropriating to their own use of the private property of rebels by our own soldiery. To molest, or seize, or destroy the goods or property of rebels, save when it is done under proper military authority and order, is to violate the laws of war, and is just as criminal and atrocious as to steal, burn or rob in time of peace. To break through enclosures, carry off hogs and cattle, burn fences, clean out hen-roosts, seize horses and mules, take away sheets and blankets, or appropriate in any way to his own use the private property of a rebel, is as truly an outrage and a crime as if the same act were perpetrated where it would be followed up by the criminal code and the jail. Some soldiers, we fear, partly from a mistaken notion as to the extent of their privileges, and more from a spirit of license and a feeling of impunity, have perpetrated deeds of larceny, robbery and violence, that have made them justly liable to severe punishment; and have both largely demoralized and deeply disgraced the army.

It is absolutely essential to the discipline and efficiency of the army that all marauding should be strictly prohibited and sternly punished. Squads and bands of reckless soldiery sweeping out from the ranks or camps and seizing, consuming or destroying, whatever may seem good to their appetites and lusts, or promise to gratify a spirit of insolence or malice, render an army a desolating and destroying scourge. Such conduct is also fatal to all order and discipline, and the army in which the officers have not the wisdom or the nerve to prevent it, becomes in time utterly demoralized and inefficient. We think vastly too much force and time have been used and pains taken to guard rebel property. We trust that the worst of this is over, and that hereafter our soldiers will be put earnestly about the work they were sent to do; which was and is to crush this rebellion, and not to guard rebel property. But to refuse to spend time in guarding rebel property, is not the same thing as to seize and destroy it all. And the soldier is strangely stupid or wicked who thinks because he is not ordered to guard rebel property, he is therefore allowed to take and use it as he pleases. The truth is, the one course is quite as much opposed to our success as the other, and both are to be condemned. For the army to be guarding rebel property is no way to crush the rebellion; neither shall we ever end the war if our soldiers spend most of their time in marauding.

Soldiers must look to the government for their supplies, and have no right to be seeking them in rebel houses or fields. Whatever supplies are needed for the army, it is the right and duty of the proper military authority to seize and appropriate from the rebel possessions near them. We think further, that whenever these supplies are within reach, the proper officers should see that their men are fully and abundantly furnished with them. This having been done so generously that no man can complain of being pinched or starved, then the law against marauding should be unsparingly enforced. We do not send our soldiers into an enemy's country to have them suffer or starve, so long as what they need can be appropriated or obtained from the rebel region near them. It is a gross and culpable neglect not to have all their wants abundantly supplied if it be possible, but the soldier is bound to look to the proper department for all his supplies. He cannot help himself from the enemy's fields or stores without violating the first rules of discipline. And the offense is one so grave in its results, so disastrous to all subordination or efficiency, and so destructive of all promptness, vigilance, or obedience, that it should receive quick and severe punishment.

☞ The future American historian, like him who has most faithfully reported the causes of the decline and fall of Rome, will have a prolific theme in the folly of the people of the Cotton States, who revolted from the best government on earth, and entrusted their dearest interests to the care of men who yearn to be tyrants, and whose inordinate lust for power makes them mad.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad.

The *State Register* publishes an advertisement signed by Azariah C. Flagg, David Hoadley, and John Earl Williams, trustees and master commissioners, giving notice that by virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, they will sell the railroad extending from the city of Joliet to the city of Alton, known as the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, with several *aliases*, at public auction, at Joliet, to the highest bidder for cash, and at not less than $1,000,000, on the 27th day of September, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. The sale is to include the track, real estate, and every species of property belonging to the road, and the title is guaranteed to be free from all claims, liens, right of redemption, or liabilities, of or to the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, or any person claiming under them.

After the sale shall have been completed, the road will pass into the hands of the "Chicago and Alton Railroad Company," in pursuance of the act of the Legislature of February 18, 1861, organizing said company—the stock of which will be represented by the third mortgage or income bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi railroad. An advertisement in the New York *Herald* notifies all holders of the first and second mortgage bonds, and of the receiver's certificates of indebtedness, to deposit those documents with L. H. Meyer, chairman of the trustees, No. 25 William street, New York, on or before the 10th of September next, and all other bondholders (that is, the third mortgage creditors), who have not previously done so, to forward their bonds, with five per cent. of the principal sum in cash, to M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 14 Exchange Place, on or before the 5th of September, in order to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from the reorganization of the company.

The Withdrawal of the Orleans Princes from the Army.

The withdrawal of the Orleans Princes from our army is reported to have aroused against them general indignation in Europe, and particularly in France. To justify their departure, some of their adherents have disseminated the story that their continuance in our military service had created a misunderstanding between Louis Napoleon and this country—a report for which, as we have excellent authority for saying, there is not the slightest foundation. Napoleon has never taken the slightest public notice of their stay here, and his relations with our government were, while these young men remained as they are to-day, ostensibly at least, of the most friendly character. The rumor in question goes on all fours with the Prince de Joinville's letter, in which he represents his nephews as the heroes of the Peninsula, by whose efforts, alone, our brave soldiers, who are spoken of as cowards, were kept from running away.

A Good Reason.

John C. Breckinridge assigns a sufficient reason for his sudden departure from Baton Rouge. There was no water in the city. His troops were suffering the agonies of thirst. The weather was intensely hot, and his men and himself were quite overcome by the rapidity of his march—and the little obstacles which Gen. Williams placed in their path. For these reasons Breckinridge retired. He was not beaten, of course. These rebels never are!

A Distinguished Voter.

One of the soldiers of a Maine regiment, who was in the battle of Baton Rouge, boasted after the fight that he had the pleasure of leveling his musket at the man who had been his favorite candidate for the presidency. He was only too far off, the soldier added, to appreciate the full force of the compliment.

Minnesota.

Hon. William Windom was renominated for Congress by acclamation at the Republican Convention for the First District, held at Owatonna on the 20th inst. The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

The Congressional Convention of the First Congressional District of Minnesota, to the people of said District hereby declare:

1. We recognize no issue as before the country but that of Loyalty and Disloyalty; and we know no test of loyalty but a hearty and undivided support of the government by contributions of men and money to the full extent of its needs, in its efforts to suppress rebellion and punish treason.

2. There can be no neutrality on the question of sustaining the government, when its life is in peril by armed traitors; and indifference and inactivity become criminal complicity with those who plot against the nation's life.

3. That in this dark hour, our only hope of the preservation of this Union lies in our trust that the administration of this government will use all means that God has placed in its power, to utterly subdue this most causeless rebellion; and we hereby cordially extend the fraternal hand to all who are willing to support the president in his eminently patriotic efforts to preserve the heritage of freedom and constitutional liberty for an undivided country.

THE 76TH REGIMENT.—This regiment just sent to the field from Kankakee, is composed of four companies from Kankakee county, three from Iroquois, two from Champaign, and one from Grundy. The regiment is composed of a splendid set of men, and officered as follows:

Colonel—A. W. Mack.
Lieut. Colonel—C. T. Busey.
Major—W. A. Dubois.
Adjutant—J. T. Robinson.
Quarter-Master—Geo. L. Hodges.
Surgeon—Franklin Blades.

The regiment left for Cairo on Monday last, after having received their bounty and one months' pay.

INDIANA.—Hon. James Wilson has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the 8th Indiana District, now represented by Hon. Albert S. White. Mr. Wilson was in Congress two years ago, and then made a very bad record, which he has since taken no pains to improve. The Republican candidates before the convention for the place are numerous, including Mr. White, the present Representative, Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Chas. Miller, Judge Milford, Judge Dougherty, H. G. Hazlerigg, and a host of others.

☞ The notorious George N. Sanders is the "confederate envoy" who escaped into Canada and thence sailed for Europe. The Montreal *Gazette* says it is rumored that the object of his mission is to take an offer of the confederate government to Britain and France of absolute free trade if they will pay the confederate war debt. If that bait don't catch the gudgeon, George is prepared to promise gradual emancipation—probably very gradual.

HENRY COUNTY.—A Union convention, of all parties, "who are willing to sacrifice all party bias," is called to meet at Cambridge, on the 13th day of September next, to nominate "such county and State officers as Henry county is entitled to, and to appoint delegates to the Union Congressional Convention to be held at Galesburg." A Republican County Convention had previously been called to meet at the same place on the same day.

HENRY COUNTY REGIMENT.—The following officers have been elected for the Henry county (112th) regiment; Col. T. J. Henderson, of Stark county; Lieut. Col. Emory S. Bond of Henry county; Major, J. M. Horford of Henry county. The *Henry County Dial* says this regiment is composed of most excellent material, and its officers are men who will do their country good service.

MACON COUNTY REGIMENT.—This regiment has been fully organized and its officers elected, as follows:

Colonel—N. W. Tupper.
Lieut. Colonel—J. P. Boyd.
Major—Anson Prosdman.

Eight of the companies of this regiment are from Macon county, one from McLean, and one from Fayette.

☞ Capt. Sharpe and a squad of his men, (of the 7th Kentucky cavalry,) who deserted Col. Metcalf in the thickest of the late fight at Big Hill, Madison county, Ky., has been arrested at Covington and sent back to Lexington under guard.

THE 113TH REGIMENT.—This regiment, now raising by Col. J. W. Paddock, and located at Camp Worcester, Kankakee, has six full companies in camp—three from Kankakee county, and three from Iroquois county.

☞ The story of the capture of half of the 1st New Jersey is believed to be exaggerated. One correspondent says the lost in killed, wounded and missing, are forty-one men—among them Lieut. Col. Kargs, severely but not dangerously wounded by a bullet in his thigh, while gallantly leading his men. Lieut. Stuart, Company A, is a prisoner. Lieut. W. R. Robbins is wounded and also a prisoner. No other officers hurt or missing.

General Butler's Last.

Gen. Butler is a complete letter-writer. In his epistles to refractory rebels, to lukewarm Unionists, and to the patriots who are giving their lives to their country, he is alike felicitous. A choice collection of his published "works" would furnish a library shelf with some of the best literature of the war. In his last letter to the French consul at New Orleans, who had remonstrated against the seizure of all the private fire-arms in New Orleans, the general gravely meets the objection that the Louisiana slaves are likely to break their bonds, by the statement that such conduct would not be surprising, in view of the fact that "their masters had set them the example of rebellion against constituted authorities." Nothing more can be said on that point.

☞ Gov. Salomon of Wisconsin, has telegraphed to Washington, (it is stated,) to know if persons exempt from military service by the laws of the State are exempt from the draft. Adjutant General Thomas' order explaining the operations of the draft settles this point itself, to the effect that they are exempts.

A Scallawag Sheet.

[From the Moline Independent.]

It is time for somebody to talk out with reference to the traitorous influence of men like Greeley and Phillips and journals like the TRIBUNE. Their tendency is extremely pernicious, and if their seditious utterances are not stopped, the government will by and by be obliged to put its powerful clutch on them, in self-defense.—*Chicago Journal.*

It is somewhat singular that a paper like the *Journal* should exercise more diligence in cursing the Abolitionists, than in denouncing traitors. It walks hand-in-hand with the *Times*, and unites with it in crying down some of the most loyal in the land. It places Horace Greeley in the same boat with D. A. Mahony, and berates him as a traitor and a rebel.

The *Journal*, in its attempt to support the administration, wanders far from its real object, and makes itself a comrade of the Dubuque *Herald* and the Chicago *Times*. It never fails to pick a flaw, if possible, with the editors of the New York and Chicago *Tribunes*, and has been ever known to evacuate its own position because it found itself fighting by the side of one of the *Tribunes*, and take a position against them, and on the Tory side of the question.

What the *Journal* can find in the letter of Horace Greeley to the president smacking of treason or traitorous designs is more than a large majority of the people can find, and its object seems rather to be to oppose its rival republican journals, than work for the good of the Union cause.

The letter of Horace Greely was an ably written and truthful production, and one which contains facts, numerous and important.

If the course of Greeley and the *Tribune* is calculated to discourage enlistments, then the truth is the worst story which can be told of the government. If the time has arrived when a man should be confined in Fort Lafayette for speaking the truth, it has also arrived when the government should be revolutionized and purified.

No one objects to Mr. Lincoln's reply, and as it sets forth his policy as clearly as he intends to do, it is read with much interest, and the people receive the correspondence as one worthy of the times in which it was written.

The time has come when newspapers should cease to oppose everything loyal from a little personal spite or jealousy, and should prove that their policy is to advance the cause of the Union in every possible manner.

The Arrest of the Chicago Times man at Memphis—a dangerous Character and a Disloyal Paper.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

MEMPHIS, August 20, 1862.

The arrest of Isham, correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, took place during my absence at Helena. Some sympathy is felt for this gentleman by his personal friends and by the secessionists, but little, I apprehend, in any other quarters. Isham is a secessionist, and hardly cares to conceal his sentiments. In Memphis he has associated almost exclusively with secessionists, and his room at the Gayoso is their common resort. He has had regular communication with the rebel army ever since Gen. Sherman threw open the lines, and gets the Grenada *Appeal* a day ahead of any one else. All the sensation stuff that keeps the rebels in Memphis in a continual ferment of excitement finds its way regularly to him, and his correspondence has been from the beginning, simply a reproduction of rebel hopes, fears, colorings, distortions, and views in general. He sees everything just as his informers do, from a rebel stand point. There is not a loyal sentiment in all his letters. The editors of the *Times* try to conceal their disloyalty by noisy professions in very general terms, of attachment to the Union. They have certain stereotyped phrases which they print every day as a sort of standing advertisement. But Isham never did even this. His letters are a tissue of lies and rebel gossip. When the army was at Pittsburg Landing, Isham used to go to Savannah to inform the Misses Irwin of the number and disposition of our troops, and this sort of thing was kept up until the evacuation of Corinth. These ladies had a brother in Beauregard's army who used to come over twice or three times a week for his budget, via Isham, and take it back to Beauregard. This was publicly known, and was stated by Gen. Halleck, without mentioning the names, but designating the informant as a newspaper correspondent, as the ground of his order ejecting newspaper correspondents. Yet Isham was not arrested. Long impunity made him bold. He made himself the conduit of secession rumors and gossip to the North. His paper sold in Memphis at one time more than all others put together. He was reminded more than once that he was putting military forbearance to a pretty severe test, but he said he "didn't care a d——n; he would write what he chose." Now he has been arrested on account of his letter announcing the arrival of ten gunboats in Mobile bay. Before his arrest he claimed the letter, and thought he had done rather a good thing by securing such a choice item of news. Since his arrest he denies its authorship, and wants very much to get out of jail. I don't think he will do it. If our government is foolish enough to let him run, I shall be surprised. He is a rebel at heart; his newspaper has been an avowed secession organ, and is so now, so far as it dares to be. The editors are all secessionists; and if Isham is let to go, it won't be five minutes before he will again be plotting against the government. He is one of the still sort; has a mild blue eye, a pleasant face; his mouth always wears a secret, crafty smile, and he always looks very knowing, as though his head were the repository of many and weighty secrets, which no one shared. Now that he is shelved, I hope the *Times* will be suppressed. If it were in Gen. Grant's district, I think it would. CASSO.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

Rumored Understanding Between Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel.

The latest telegraphic news from Italy received by the Persia is as follows:

The *Times'* correspondent writes: "In spite of Victor Emmanuel's proclamation against Garibaldi, and Garibaldi's disregard of it, not a few here are convinced that at the bottom *there is complete accord between them.*"

Confirmation has been received by the authenticity of Ratazzi's circular, announcing that Italy would cause the laws to be respected, while at the same time it warned the French Government of the peril consequent on the continuance of the occupation of Rome by the French troops.

Baron Ricasoli is reported to have written to the king and various public men, *suggesting the propriety of joining Garibaldi in his march into Rome*, even admitting that their advance should be opposed by the French troops. The letter had been extensively circulated at Turin, whence it had found its way to Paris, and Prince Napoleon had written to Garibaldi urging moderation. Garibaldi is said to have told his followers that if they are prevented from embarking for the Calabrian coast, he will go alone to Naples, and there appeal to the people. A Spanish frigate had been sent to Civita Vecchia to be placed at the Pope's disposal.

The Italians in Paris report that it is the fixed idea of Garibaldi to provoke, in person, a collision with the French at Rome, and if cut or shot down, by these foreign troops, to leave a legacy of formidable fury to the Italian nation, so as to battle Napoleonic designs.

The New French Journal, *La France*, says France will insist upon three things—First. The Independence of Italy. Second. The maintenance of the papacy; and Third. The Influence of France. It is, however, remarked that the two latter propositions are absolutely incompatible with the independence of Italy.

The official Turin *Gazette* of the 15th, denies a current report that a demonstration had been made by the Italian squadron at Palermo by means of placards bearing the words, "Rome or death." The authorities had taken means to prevent a great demonstration which was being prepared in Messina.

A demonstration took place in the streets of Milan on the 15th. The people shouted "Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, for ever!" A few cries of "Down with Ratazzi!" were heard. The troops were called out, and the crowds immediately dispersed.

In consequence of the agitation in Italy, it is stated that the Austrians are strengthening all military posts on the frontiers of their Italian territory, garrisons are being changed, and troops concentrated, particularly on the line of the Po. The forts round Roveso are being proceeded with rapidly, and all the houses within range of the guns have been pulled down.

Postage Currency.

Fifteen thousand dollars worth of postage currency was received at the treasury department to-day. Most of it was sent to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore and Chicago.

HON. I. N. ARNOLD.—The Albany *Evening Journal* pays the following well deserved compliment to our faithful Representative, Hon. I. N. Arnold:

RE-NOMINATED.—The Union men of the Chicago district have wisely re-nominated Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, their present able and efficient Representative in Congress. Mr. Arnold is one of the most patriotic members of the present Congress. He is always right and always efficient, and it has been his fortune to initiate some of the most important measures which, during the past year, have been introduced into either House. He introduced the bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories, and the bill giving all the rights of citizenship to whoever should fight for the Union. A ready debater and a thoroughly honest man, he enjoys a popularity at home which will ensure his re-election with scarcely a show of opposition.

LATE FROM THE INDIAN WAR.

Col. Sibley on the March from St. Peter.

INFANTRY MOVE VIA NEW ULM.

GOV. DONNELLY'S LETTER.

The Chippewa Imbroglio.

Letters from the Commandant at Fort Ripley.

[From the St. Paul Press, 27th.]

There is no reliable news from Fort Ridgely yet. Passengers by the Clara Hine last night report that news had been received at Henderson from the fort up to Saturday, saying that that post was still holding its own though no dispatches had been received.

New Ulm, at the latest accounts, was still cut off from communication, and the general belief was that nearly, if not quite the whole town was destroyed.

Col. Sibley moved in the direction of the fort on Monday, with a force of 500 mounted men. His infantry, of a like number, also marched by way of New Ulm, so that before this time the beleaguered and weary garrison is undoubtedly reinforced.

The excitement up the valley was beginning to subside. The feeling of confidence has been restored by the marching of such large bodies of soldiers to the frontier, for the relief of the settlers and the chastisement and extermination of the Indians.

We give below all the news received at the governor's office yesterday. The following is a letter from Lieutenant Governor Donnelly, who has been sent with dispatches to Col. Sibley:

BELLE PLAINE, August 25—4 p. m.

Governor Alexander Ramsey:

SIR: I reached here a few moments since, and propose to drive through to St. Peter to-night. Along the road we met fifteen teams with refugees from the scene of the disturbances.

In this town there are 600 people crowded into stores, houses and hotels, living upon the bounty of the people. The people are themselves poor, and I am informed the supply of provisions in town is short. I would suggest that some steps be at once taken to send here ample means for their support until the alarm is past and they are able to return to their homes. I fear if this is not done they will suffer.

I have conversed here with a boy named John Wilson, from the Norwegian Grove, fifteen miles southwest of Henderson. He is shot through the wrist. He was out about noon on Saturday, hunting for cattle; saw a number of Indians sitting along a fence—couldn't say how many: one pursued him, shot at him, the ball passing through his wrist. He hastened home, but found his father, mother, three brothers and a niece all gone; no signs of any murders. It is supposed they escaped to St. Peter.

I learn that the mounted men under Major Cullen, to the number of, probably, 300, reported yesterday (Sunday) morning to Col. Sibley at St. Peter. Col. Crooks' command spent last night in Henderson, and are probably by this time with Col. Sibley. His force being thus united, Col. Sibley will probably move to-morrow morning to the relief of the fort.

The country is, of course, in a high state of excitement, although there is less panic here than there is nearer St. Paul. The people here have more accurate ideas of distances and localities, and do not, therefore, so readily believe everything told them. * * *

Truly and respectfully yours,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RIPLEY, August 25—9 p. m.

Governor Alexander Ramsey:

SIR: I traveled all night, and arrived at the fort at 7 a. m., and found Indian matters as follows:

Indians are assembling in large numbers at Gull Lake, twenty miles north of here. Six families from Leech Lake were taken prisoners by the band known as Leech Lake Pillagers. The Indian preacher Johnson, who is friendly, was at this council, and says it was a preconcerted movement, and that Hole-in-the-Day says the same in council, and it was arranged with the Sioux and Chippewas to strike at this time. The arrangement was for the Chippewas to first kill agent Walker, then attack and take the fort and overrun the Mississippi valley.

Hole-in-the-Day stated in council that we had all we could manage with our brethren in the South, and that with the Sioux and Chippewas together we would not be able successfully to resist.

Lieut. J. B. Forbes, by his promptness, saved the fort. He received news of the movement at two o'clock, p. m., 19th inst. He immediately took twenty-six men and started for the Agency, and met the agent on his retreat to the Fort. He got a sight at Hole-in-the-Day and gave chase, who only escaped by taking a boat and crossing the river. The boys had a bush fight with some fifty of his warriors, and Hole-in-the-Day was seen to fall, and his warriors carried him from the field. We hear to-day he is confined to his bed by sickness. He will not own he was hurt.

Lieut. Forbes declared martial law, and ordered all citizens of this vicinity to report at the fort. To this promptness in obeying the call can be credited the safety of the fort and valley.

Immediately on my arrival I sent Lieut. Beaulieu with a messenger to Hole-in-the-Day to immediately release all whites which he held as prisoners, and informed him that if he failed to do this it would be considered as commencing hostilities, and we should act accordingly. At the same time I informed Hole-in-the-Day that if he remained quiet and did permit his men to do damage to citizens, that his matter of difficulty with Agent Walker would be investigated by the Indian commissioner. I informed Hole-in-the-Day that the whites had always looked on him as a friend, and that I hoped he would not now disappoint them. I at the same time informed him that if he persisted in hostilities we should make it a war of extermination. Hole-in-the-Day answered that he would immediately release the prisoners, and wait four days for Commissioner Dole.

The Indian preacher, Johnson, is here claiming our protection, and says Hole-in-the-Day threatened to kill him unless he would join him against the whites. He also says that Hole-in-the-Day is afraid to attack us until he receives reinforcements from Leech Lake, which he has sent for. The company I ordered here from St. Cloud, went the other way after I left. Tattersall's company had not reached St. Cloud at 11 a. m. to-day. We have about thirty soldiers and fifty citizens to defend the fort and settlers, and are poorly armed. We want ammunition and guns for citizens who volunteer to help us.

The Sioux are working up this way. They are murdering settlers at or near Forest City. We detail to-night for guard 24—do not intend to be caught asleep. Our men do not undress, but sleep with their guns by their sides.

LATER.—An express from Crow Wing just arrived, and says the wives of the Chippewas are all leaving the country, and none but warriors remain. It may mean fun, but they will get plenty of it. The citizens of Crow Wing and Little Falls are organized, and all the women and children gather together at night, and the men mount guard like soldiers. You may hear of the citizens of this valley being killed, but you will not hear of them running from their houses. They are determined to stand by them to the last. If you should send any men here to operate against Indians, Lieut. Beaulieu's company would be a good one, as they know the way of the Indians. I have citizens near the Indians who report movements made by them.

In haste, CAPT. F. HALL, Com'dg Post.

HEADQUARTERS, August 24—10 A. M.

Governor Alexander Ramsey:

SIR:—Men, women and children poured into the fort all night for protection. They are all from the vicinity of the Indians, and feel certain that the Indians will attack soon. They say that the Indians are determined to take the fort so as to get guns and ammunition. The Indians are reinforced from Leech Lake, and now number about 300 warriors. Their squaws have all left for the north, which shows that they are preparing for a fight. Should they commence, we will need 400 men and 200 horse to clear them out entirely. They cannot take the fort, but we have not sufficient force to successfully attack them in the woods. The only way is to take half cavalry and half infantry and to drive them from the country. They expect 200 more in one or two days. I think they will wait until these arrive. They had a war meeting last night, and one of their chiefs—Bad Boy—was in favor of peace, when they threatened to kill him, and he made his escape and is here. He says they are for war unless the government will give them all they ask—which is a general overhauling of everything for several years back. He (Bad-Boy) is sure there will be war. He succeeded in getting three only of his band to join him for peace. We use them for advance guards. He says they only gave up their prisoners to get time to get their men together. If I had men enough, I would order them to disperse, and if they refused, I would clear them out, and not give them a chance to attack the settlers. Lieutenant Beaulieu will give you particulars. He knows the Indians and their plans. We can get 100 good men here to volunteer to fight them, but they have no guns but shot guns. The settlers here wish to make it a war of extermination, if the Indians commence. If they do commence, it would be a good time to pay them all we owe them, and get a clear title to their lands. They are a treacherous and thieving set, and if they give up this time, it will only be because they are afraid they cannot succeed. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CAPT. J. HALL, Com'g Post.

FORT RIPLEY, MINN., Aug. 23—7, a. m.

To the Editors of the Press:

Affairs connected with the Indian outbreak in this vicinity, are growing more serious every hour. All the white population have left Crow Wing. Between 300 and 400 Indians have taken possession of it, but up to this morning, they had only broken into one trading house.

All day yesterday, citizens with their families, friendly Indians, and half breeds were moving into the fort. Up to the present time, twenty-one families have arrived, and unless assistance soon reaches here, the probability is that the Indians will make sad havoc.

The commanding officer has proclaimed martial law, and ordered all white persons to report to this post. There are but twenty-five soldiers here, and no arms for the citizens. I am not inclined to exaggerate matters, but I am forced to believe that there will be a sad state of things unless we have help.

H. D. B.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR WALKER.

We were astounded to learn, last evening, that Major L. C. Walker, Chippewa Agent, committed suicide, it is supposed, on Saturday last, near Monticello. He was last seen alive crossing the ferry at that place, in a deranged state of mind, caused by the recent disturbances at the agency. His body was found within three miles of Monticello, some sixty rods from the road, lying on the ground, with a pistol in his hand, under him. Major Walker has been a prominent citizen of this State for a number of years, was a member of the constitutional convention, and of the first legislature, and several years postmaster of St. Anthony. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a very interesting family.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FACTS.

We have the notes of a most interesting and important narrative made last night to Governor Ramsey by *Other-Day*, the noble and heroic Indian who risked his life to save the white people at the Upper Sioux Agency, and succeeded in saving about sixty of them from a horrible death. This was received too late for publication to-day, but will be given to-morrow. The facts given show there was no preconcerted rising—that only a part of the Indians are in the affair—that the murders of Acton, Meeker county, committed by four of Little Six's band, was the beginning of the mischief. The outbreak on the Lower Sioux Agency on Monday was got up to shield these murderers from punishment by involving the whole tribe in the same guilt—that when the facts were known at the Upper Agency, the Wahpetons opposed to the Sissetons, who advised the killing of the whites—that Jo. Brown's family escaped in canoes to the fort and many other highly important facts, which will be published to-morrow. *Other-Day* was last night a guest of Gov. Ramsey.

LIST OF THE MURDERED IN BROWN COUNTY.

We are indebted to a slip from the *Mankato Record* for the following list of the killed in Brown county, at New Ulm and vicinity, as far as heard from, up to last Thursday evening:

Leavenworth—John Bleum; 2 Misses Bleum; Master Bleum; Mrs. Harrington; Master Harrington; Joe Emrich; Wm. Carroll; Henshaw; Jackson; May and family—2 dead, others wounded.

Milford—Mrs. Messmer; Miss and Master Henle; Mr. Shilling; Mr. Keck; Mr. and Mrs Peisel; Mr. Reiner, wife and child; Mr. Haag; Mr. and Mrs. Hartman; Massapust family—four; Mr. Tuttle and four children; Mr. Teller; Mr. Fink, wife and son; Mr. B. Brealer; Mr. Stocker; Mr. Messmer; John Thompson; three Olesons.

New Ulm—John Schneider; E. Deitrich; Julius Fincke; Mr. Reimann; Miss Pauli; boy Baeulme; Master Baeulme; Master Fettle; one man, one woman; Casper Hermann.

Sigel Town—A. A. Loomis; J. Loomis; Dewit Lemon; Wm Tuttle; M. Loomis.

Cottonwood—Charles Lane.

EXCITEMENT ON THE ST. CROIX.

A gentleman from Hudson, Wisconsin, informs us that they have got up an Indian disturbance or an Indian scare on the western borders of that State. The people along the river on the St. Croix are coming into the towns in the wildest terror in consequence of reports regarding the Chippewas up in the woods of Wisconsin. The H. S. Allen brought down a load of women and children from Osceola on Saturday, and the people of Hudson have united in sending a petition to the governor of Wisconsin for arms, &c., for the protection of the border. The excitement has since extended to Sunrise, above Taylor's Falls. Several Indians had been seen in the neighborhood, and were acting very strangely and very imprudently, and the women and children were fleeing in consternation. Even so near St. Paul as Rice Lake and Little Canada, the settlers were skedaddling and coming to town, with the wildest of stories about the doings of the Chippewas; but as we could learn of no outrage they had committed, we think the people were far more scared than hurt.

WHAT BUELL HAS DONE.

Summary of the Doings of Don Carlos Buell.

[From the N. Y. Post, 27th inst.]

The latest accounts from Gen. Buell's army relate that he has been forced to surrender the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which Mitchel captured and held for months with less than a quarter of Buell's force; and that his army now holds a north and south line through middle Tennessee, the chief advantage of which seems to be the securing of a line of retreat into Kentucky. This means that Buell has lost the solid fruits of the splendid series of victories from Fort Henry to Shiloh; and now permits the enemy to come in and repossess the territory from which he was then expelled. The rebels have already retaken Clarksville on the Tennessee, are marching on Fort Donelson, threaten Nashville and Fort Henry, and even cast their eyes towards Columbus.

This is the result of three months of Gen. Buell's do-nothing policy in Tennessee. There, as in the East, the attempt to stand still has proved a failure. Our armies cannot stand still; they must advance, or else they will be driven back, no matter how formidable their entrenchments, or how numerous or brave the soldiers who are held immovable. The whole war has proved this to be fatally true; wherever either side has attempted to lie still on the defensive it has been defeated. The rebels were forced to fall back from Bowling Green, from Columbus, from Manassas, from New Orleans, from Corinth, from Yorktown; all which points they attempted to hold by lying still and opposing an inactive army to an active enemy. In like manner Gen. McClellan was forced to evacuate the Chickahominy and the James, where he attempted to remain inactive, just as Buell has now been obliged to give up a most important acquisition from the same mistake.

The case of General Buell is a great mystery to all who have watched his career, and who have the interests of the Union at heart. He is the commander of the largest and most important army of the West; and yet he is thus far guiltless of a single success against the enemy. He kept back General Mitchel, who had the advance of his army, *till Sidney Johnston had time to evacuate Bowling Green with every dollar's worth of stores he had accumulated there*; he moved so slowly in pursuit that his troops could not have helped decide the contest at Donelson, had General Grant's bravery left it doubtful; he was not even in Nashville till after the enemy had ran away from it with nearly everything of value; his inexplicable delays afterwards nearly caused us a defeat at Shiloh, and in fact prevented that victory from being a positively fruitful one. He has spent nearly three months in guarding the houses and property of rebels along a line which he extended to such a great lenght that finally even his great army could not protect it; he has used our soldiers to guard grain, hay and other valuable military stores belonging to the rebels, which surely he sold to the rebel army now, while at the same time the government was forced to transport to him, at immense cost, the very same kind of supplies which he has been guarding, and which he had every right to take at a fair valuation for his use.

He was sent to rescue East Tennessee from the rebels, and he failed once more. How bitter a blow this is to the loyal men of that region a touching appeal from them recently printed in the Louisville *Journal* will show. They say there:

"The rebels in East Tennessee are now more active than ever before in the work of persecution, robbery and murder. Their conscription law respects no political opinions. Union men are forced into the ranks of our army or, on their refusal to serve, thrust into prison or shot. The new crop of wheat, but lately harvested, is being threshed by men pressed into the service for that purpose, hauled to the railroad or to the mills by pressed teams, and carried out of the country as fast as possible, and the owners, if loyal men, are left without the slightest hope of compensation. The last bushel of corn and the last pound of meat are often taken from the families of Union men, who are thus reduced at once to the verge of starvation." * * * * * * *

"A loyal country lately happy and prosperous, and teeming with its abundance of all the necessaries of life, has suddenly been overwhelmed with distress and threatened with famine. Three months hence, should their advance be delayed so long, our troops, on entering East Tennessee, will find, instead of food for themselves and forage for their animals, a starving population appealing to them for bread.

"We fear that the government does not fully realize the extent of the calamity with which our country is threatened, or the numbers which will be involved in the impending ruin. There are to-day in East Tennessee more than 30,000 loyal people, mostly women, children and old men—the fathers, mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of men now in the army of the Union, wandering in homeless exile, or hiding in caves among the mountains—exposed to the exactions, the insults and the persecutions of their rebel enemies, and threatened with famine; and the strong arm which should be outstretched for their protection are far away and held back by the stronger hand of authority."

And this cry of "many East Tennesseans," written from Cumberland Gap, closes thus:

"In the name of patriotism, in the name of loyalty, in the name of justice—in God's name—let something be done for our wives and children."

But the general to whom had been entrusted the task of relieving these suffering people, lingered by the way to protect rebel cornfields and daily with rebel planters, till the enemy forced him back altogether from the region he was sent to occupy.

Provost Marshals in Illinois.

[From the State Journal.]

Some doubts existing as to the course to be pursued in order to procure the appointment of provost marshals in this State, in case such a step should become necessary, Hon. P. B. Fouke, of Belleville, addressed a letter upon the subject to the provost marshal general of the district of Missouri, to which he received the subjoined reply:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, Dist. of Missouri, St. Louis, Aug. 18, '62.

Col. P. B. Fouke, Belleville, Illinois:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter concerning the manner of appointing provost marshals in the State of Illinois. In reply I have to state that the following course will be pursued:

The people of every county desiring a provost marshal will direct their petitions and recommendations in behalf of applicants to the congressional representatives of their district, who will elect from the number proposed the most suitable person and recommend to this office his appointment. Such recommendation will be regarded as conclusive, unless there appears extraordinary reasons for ignoring it.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General Dist. of Mo.

We suppose that Mr. Farrar is only anxious to do his duty; but in this letter to Mr. Fouke, he has made a great blunder, and, we trust, he will at once correct it himself or, if not, that he will be ordered to by the powers that be at Washington. Appointing provost marshals on the recommendation of congressional representatives might in some cases be a safe policy, but in others it would be dangerous, and result disastrously to the great cause for which the people are now fighting. We are sorry to say that there are some members of congress from this State whose loyalty is in doubt. One of them indeed is now under arrest for treason or some kindred offence. It would be exceedingly unsafe to give the appointment of such important officers as provost marshals to men of questionable loyalty; and we trust the war department will permit no such thing to be done.

We have been informed that Mr. Fouke, perhaps made aware of the injury that might be done to the Union cause, by following the course suggested by Mr. Farrar, for the appointment of provost marshals, has declined to have anything to do with the business. We trust this is so. At any rate, we hope that the second sober thought will convince Mr. Farrar of his error, and that he will proceed at once to rectify it. We are inclined to believe, however, that the recent order creating the "department of the Ohio," places Illinois under a new regime beyond the jurisdiction of the provost marshal of Missouri; and that Mr. Farrar has henceforth nothing to do with the matter.

Sharp Criticism on the Rebel Government.

The Richmond *Examiner* has the following sharp article on the work to be done by the rebel Congress:

"The meeting of Congress to-day is most opportune. If Providence had ordered it with an eye single to the good of the confederacy, it would have designated the very period which has been chosen for the occasion. If members have come in the spirit which should actuate them, and shall enter at once upon the important business demanding their attention, their names will be honored for generations to come; but if they have met in the selfish spirit of the modern politician, each man to vote himself into a brigadier-generalship, a judgeship, or some fat office at the disposal of the men in place, it were much better that Congress would adjourn at once, and that the grave business of public defense should be left to the unselfishness, honesty, patriotism and energy of the State governments.

The confederate legislature is confronted at the threshold of its proceedings by no less a fact than the rapid recruiting of 600,000 troops by the enemy, to be used, in addition to those already invading the country, avowedly for its impoverishment, subjugation and enslavement. To repel this formidable power the confederacy has in the field less than 300,000 effective men; and measures must at once be taken to meet this exigent state of affairs.

Unfavorable as the exhibit may be as to the land forces, the case is much worse with respect to operations upon the water. Congress has been liberal in appropriations for that branch of the service; and the moneys which it has bestowed with lavish hand have been spent with alacrity; but the magnificent vessels on which they have been laid out have been destroyed by the navy itself as soon as their triumphant success and absolute invincibility have been demonstrated. We commenced the war with a magnificent and wonderfully well provided navy yard, a not numerous but most capital navy, and a prospect of success upon the water, which if improved, would have led to great things. We are now, so far as the public interests will allow to be revealed even to Congress, without anything, except that notable secretary, Mr. Mallory, a navy department, navy bureau, and swarms of navy clerks, which the vast establishment of Great Britain would scarcely suffice to keep employed. It has been proposed, through the press, to put Mr. Mallory into the Merrimac No. 2, and to blow both up together. A simpler measure would be a vote of Congress requesting the president to place this branch of the service in better hands."

The Richmond *Dispatch* remarks:

"It will be for Congress to repair, as best it can, the mischief done the public service by a weak and impracticable executive; to look to the reduction of our forces in the field; the decay of military discipline; the demoralization of our armies, and the jeopardy in which our cause has been put by a long course of trifling conduct, childish pride of opinion, unworthy obstinacy, official obtuseness, conceit, defiance of public opinion, imperiousness and despotic affectation on the part of those entrusted with the war."

Fulfilling Our Duties to the South.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A company of stout negroes from two plantations belonging to rebels, about thirty miles from New Orleans, arming themselves with their cane knives, left the plantations and came in a body to the city, expecting there to find protection from our army. Arriving in the city they were set upon by the secession police, which is still allowed to exercise slave-hunting jurisdiction. The negroes resisted, and were getting the better of the police, when a party of Maine soldiers came to their aid, and the blacks were overcome and carried off to prison. One of them was killed, and six or seven maimed and wounded. The secession coroner's jury which sat on the killed, pronounced it a case of justifiable killing.

There is a law of Congress declaring that the negroes of rebels who come to our lines shall not be delivered up. These loyal blacks came to our lines, and under our military protection the rebel slave-hunting police of New Orleans are not only allowed to attack and kill them for it, but our own soldiers turn in and help to butcher them. When was it ever heard of before that an army in a hostile country, surrounded by enemies, turned in and helped them to butcher its own friends, who were coming to its aid? What success could be expected for a cause directed by such intelligence and such treachery? The facts in this case we derive from the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, which is authority sufficiently pro-slavery and secession.

The pretext on which the government is waging war is to execute the laws. Here is a law openly and treacherously violated by the President's subordinates. Is it not time that some definite orders should be issued from the commander-in-chief on this matter?

The same arrival brings an account of another military exploit. A gunboat landed on a shore of the river, every point of which is infested by guerillas, who fire upon our armed transports, and suppressed a negro insurrection. The male inhabitants were absent in the rebel armies, or as guerillas. They can stay in security now, knowing that our forces are overseeing their slaves. A slave insurrection in the vicinity of our occupation means an attempt of the negroes to escape to our lines. It was this that our naval and land forces put down. How many negroes they killed is not stated, nor how many of the gunboat men were shot by the guerilla masters, on their way down the river. Is this a war, for are we paying three or four millions a day, and sacrificing ten thousand loyal Northern young men a month to disease and battle in the South merely to play the driver and the hound for the slaveholders?

What is Contraband News at Washington.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

Of the military situation, what shall I say; "You may telegraph that Washington is calm," said the government censor, last night; "but you shall not say that there is some excitement over military rumors, for that would be contraband." And so, readers of most papers were dosed with the statement that Washington was calm. *Gazette* readers didn't get it, simply because it wasn't true—a matter of very little consequence to the government, but of some moment to our readers. "You may telegraph that Bohlen of Pennsylvania was killed in a recent skirmish in Virginia, but you shall not say that he was struck in the head by a stray shot, for that would be contraband;" and so, with the dignified severity, for which all patriots applaud the dealings of our government with the press, "struck in the head by a stray shot," was stricken out. "You may say that Capt. Goulding was taken prisoner, but you shall not say where, or who he was, for that would be contraband;" and so "of General Pope's staff" was remorselessly scratched out. "You shall not telegraph what is published in the Washington papers, for that is contraband;" and so highly interesting statements that have been published with impunity under the very nose of Halleck and the war office, and where, within twelve hours after publication they can be in the hands of the rebel generals, cannot be sent to Cincinnati, where there is no possibility of their doing any harm, because our wise and vigorous government has determined that this "giving information to the enemy through the newspapers shall cease."

Storm at Fortress Monroe—Departure of Gen McClellan.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 25.

The gale continues. No transports left yesterday or to-day. For the same reason transports due have not returned, therefore steamers are lacking to embark Sumner's corps, which has been in readiness for forty-eight hours. Some 12,000 might be embarked on sea-going steamers, but the general objects to the division of his command which the embarking of a part only would cause.

I was in error in the statement yesterday that Gen. McClellan had not departed. He went Saturday evening. It is understood that the delay which followed after the order to withdraw from Harrison's Landing was given him, has provoked a sharp rebuke from Washington. Out of this and attendant circumstances grew the report that Gen. McClellan contemplated resigning.

The barge James Buchanan and another, in tow of a steamer, were lost on the bay on Saturday, together with the men on them at the time. Beside this, no accident has thus far attended the movement of the army.

Of incidents or items of interest there is perfect poverty. The storm has caused a general dullness and blueness. From the James River, there are reports, neither good nor bad; and at Suffolk all is quiet. We incline our ears toward the Rappahannock for the next stirring intelligence, which we know, in the order of things, must soon reach us from that quarter. We await hopefully the result of the impending battle, rejecting as miserable inventions, all the ten thousand rumors that precede the pregnant truth.

The Secesh Democrats.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1862.

Letters from various quarters express the belief that the secesh Democrats are likely to carry the elections in many places strongly against them—they having remained at home with a view to that end, while their opponents have freely volunteered. People in such sections are clamoring for a draft, that the burdens of the war may fall fairly hereafter upon all classes, and that one side may no longer remain wholly at home to do the governing, while the other side carries on the war. They generally represent that where the game of the peace men has been discovered, they have almost wholly suspended volunteering, and are waiting for the enforcement of the draft.

Breckinridge After Water.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 13th has the following notice of Breckinridge:

"There being no water between here and the Mississippi River," says Gen. Breckinridge in his report to Van Dorn of the battle of Baton Rouge, "I was compelled to come here for it"—that is, he was "compelled" to fall back to Amite River, a distance of twelve miles. Here are bravery, enterprise and tactics. Gen. Breckinridge had 8,000 men at his back; the Union army which stood between him and the Mississippi River did not exceed half that number. Yet the rebel general marches to Amite River for water. Why did he not drink from the Mississippi? That is the question which his admirers are asking here.

A Heavy Arrival.

The *Mobile Register* has a seemingly authentic statement of a late heavy arrival for account of the confederacy at a confederate port. 1,000,000 pounds of powder and 35,000 stand of arms are among the items of the cargo, the aggregate value of which was such that the government agreed to pay £800,000 sterling on delivery—a sum equivalent, at present rates of exchange, to about $8,000,000!

The resignation of Col. Z. B. Vance of the 26th North Carolina regiment has been accepted, to take effect from yesterday. Colonel Vance was recently elected governor of North Carolina.

GOOD FOR BELOIT.—The Madison *State Journal* says it is understood that the city of Beloit has raised its full quota of volunteers on all calls, taking no such as is necessary to fill up the old regiments, and has fifty over.

FROM THE NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

Letter from one of the Men—What is thought of Buell—How to Deal with the Rebels.

[From the Moline (Ill.) Independent.]

FORT MANSUR, ALA., Aug. 18, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I may close my series of letters to you this mail, for in future, the dull routine of our lives in this fortress, shall not elicit many daring feats, nor be the channel through which bright ideas would be likely to flow. When we were on the march, although often fatigued, still the change of place and secrecy occasionally tinged with an adventure, kept our blood in circulation and our spirits buoyant. Now we are cooped up here like prisoners of war, and can only go three hundred yards from the fortification. Every time we do so, run the risk of being shot from the adjacent woods by some cowardly, prowling bushwhacker. The people put over us, could not have adopted a better plan to crush our spirits, and it will do us more harm than they themselves anticipated. Since I wrote you last, eight more of our boys have left for home. We have now thirteen reported deserters from our company.

The ideas, or opinions, or politics, or whatever you wish to call it of the boys, relating to slavery, has much changed lately. Some months ago, we were all unanimous in letting the negro alone. After seeing how they are used to raise crops for the rebels in arms, and take care of their wives and families, when they are gone to fight against us, we have concluded, not without a struggle in some minds, that in order to carry the war on effectually, our government should confiscate all the slaves of rebels, and purchase those of loyal men, thus making our country free in reality. *We would not feel hurt if old Abraham would put arms in their hands*, and let them loose among these mountains to trap the prowling murderer, once their master—a thing they would be very anxious to do, and on account of their knowledge of every path in the woods, very likely to be able to accomplish. I fear, though, that the president will not allow slaves to be armed. He may take them as laborers.

There has been nothing done here since Gen. Mitchel left. Gen. Buell is not the man for the place. He is too much of a West Pointer—too great an aristocrat. He loves to hear the sweet voices of the rebel nightingales, and prefers feeding traitors to giving his own men full rations, for it is well known, when we were put on half fare, he sold flour and everything else the rebels wanted, out of the stores at Huntsville, to them, charging for flour five dollars per barrel—not more than one-third the value. This I have from hearsay, but it is in every one's mouth. We hope soon to see Gen. Mitchel back, and think the president ought to send him again to this department, and take Buell somewhere else. Then you will hear of things flying down here, and we will not be left to rot among these railroad bridges.

I went to see Gen. Turchin when I was in Huntsville a few days ago. His quarters are out of town, and around his tent are the tents of Col. Stanly, of the 18th Ohio, and Col. Mihalotzy, of the 24th Illinois. I told Col. Stanly I was glad to see the brigade commanders keep together—it looked like we would be again all in the brigade. He said they were all under arrest there; but expected soon to be all right again. It was a shame, I might almost say, a traitorous act, to break up the splendid brigade of Turchin's. It was so well drilled, the regiments were well acquainted with each other, and would fight like brothers. There was not as good a brigade in the department of the Ohio. I am of the opinion we could have whipped any two they could have brought against us. It was a heavy loss to this part of our army. Since we left the advance, not another step has been taken forward, but a retreat of five miles was accomplished without loss. Now we never learned how to retreat; it was not in the vocabulary of our military education.

The man who first occasioned Col. Turchin's arrest, ought to be tried for treason and shot, for Jeff. Davis could not have done more to try to ruin a good brigade. We, as you know, went and shelled Chattanooga. Since Mitchel left, the rebels have occupied forty miles on this side the river of the road we passed over to reach Chattanooga with, it is said, 30,000 troops, and no effort seems to be made to rout them. They are in sight of the pickets on Battle Creek, and on the other side of the Tennessee River, can also be seen the rebel pickets. I would not be astonished to find the lost forces of Beauregard turn up among the mountains around Battle Creek and Chattanooga, nor much afraid to prophecy, that if Buell is attacked by them, he will retreat. We hope that Mitchell will be again in command before an attack is made either side, when we have waited so long. It is a shame and an eternal disgrace on Buell to allow so many guerillas to be armed. A few days ago one hundred of our men were taken prisoners only two miles from Decatur, right from the middle of Buell's grand army. They could not do such a thing when, with only 10,000 men, Mitchel guarded all the territory now occupied by Buell, and more.

There was, about the same time, a train of army wagons, with supplies, taken by another gang of rebels, within four miles of Athens—the town where the officers were all met, trying to disgrace Gen. Turchin. To give an account of all the petty depredations that have been committed, like shooting one of our boys from an ambuscade, or firing into a train, would fill up several sheets.

Night before last, a train was fired into near Columbia, towards Nashville, and eight men wounded. In fact, we are told by the negroes to-day that we will be driven out of or killed in this fortification before two weeks.

[The writer of the above is from Moline, Ill., and left home a staunch Democrat.]

☞ Hon. A. P. Stone, late state treasurer of Ohio, has been appointed tax collector for the Columbus district.

General Notices.

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING OUT SALE Will Commence Monday, Aug. 4th.

Look out for the GREATEST BARGAINS ever known in SUMMER GOODS

WE WILL SELL

ENGLISH BAREGE, for Six Cents a yard.
MOZAMBIQUES, for Six Cents a yard.
WOOL VALENCIAS, for One Shilling.
PACIFIC DE LAINES, For One Shilling.

Embroidered Lisle Grenadine, for one and sixpence. Paris Printed Bareges worth six shillings, for one and six and two shillings. Real French Organdies for one shilling. Lawns and Muslins of every kind, for one half regular prices. Silk Muslins and Grenadines, for two shillings. Best Crape Maretz, imported, for two shillings.

WOVE DRESS GOODS, Of every description, for half price.

Embroidered Grenadines, worth six shillings to one dollar, for two and three shillings. Summer Silk Poplins, for one and six pence. Summer Silks, greatly reduced. Silk Mantles, Barege Mantles, and

SUMMER SHAWLS, AT HALF PRICE.

Having determined to CLOSE OUT AT ONCE, our entire stock of Summer goods of every description, they will positively be sold

FROM THIS DATE At Unprecedented Low Prices,

And without regard to cost or value. To secure a good selection, call early.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street.

Grand Trunk Railway

GRAIN IN BULK TO PORTLAND VIA.

Steam or Sail to Port Sarnia, thence rail to Portland and intermediate stations.

Prompt Dispatch given to Grain Flour, &c., &c.

A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent, Corner of Lake and Dearborn sts.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—I, Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of the City of Chicago do hereby give notice and proclaim to all persons within the limits of the city, and to all persons owning or managing any brewery, tannery, packing house distillery, slaughter house, or any establishment or place where any nauseous, offensive or unwholesome business may be carried on, within four miles of the city limits, or upon or within one hundred rods of the Chicago River, or either of its branches to their respective sources, and to all officers of the city, that the several Sections of Articles 1 and 3, Chapter 38, Revised Ordinances entitled "Nuisances," must be observed and obeyed under the penalties therein provided.

Particular attention is called to Section 5 of said Article 1, which reads as follows:

V.—Any distiller, tanner, brewer, soap boiler, tallow chandler, dyer, livery stable keeper, or other person, who shall himself or by another discharge out of or permit to flow from any still house, work shop, manufactory, livery stable or other house or place any foul or nauseous liquor or substance of any kind whatsoever, into or upon any adjacent ground or lot or into any street, alley or other public place, shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars for every offence, and a like fine for every twelve hours, the same shall continue after the first conviction.

Parties causing or permitting the deposit of any foul or unwholesome liquor or substance upon the banks of or in the river, or either of its branches, must be prosecuted at once. Their establishments will be closed if the nuisance be persisted in.

All persons are enjoined to place their premises immediately in a cleanly and wholesome condition, within forty-eight hours, after which time, examination will be made by the proper officers, and prosecutions commenced against all guilty parties.

Issued at Chicago this 26th day of August, 1862.
F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor.

TO COOPERS.—One million of best quality FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND HEADING just received and for sale at lowest market prices. M. W. O'BRIEN, dealer in Lumber, &c. South Clark street between Twelfth and North streets.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS AND COUNTRY DEALERS.—The UNION KNITTING COMPANY Are prepared to contract with any responsible house for the manufacture of Hosiery, Army Socks, and Fancy Woollen Knit Work, from $10 worth to $1,000. Work warranted in the best manner and style. Address CHAPMAN & LESON, Chicago, Ill. Rooms 41 and 42 McCormick's Block.

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET. Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH, SKIRTS At Manufacturer's Prices. CORSETS At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that Cannot be Surpassed. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862. We offer to Merchants and Dealers unusual attractions in our stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Which we believe is second in size and variety to none in the United States. Also, we ask the attention of the Trade to a full and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL DIVIDE THIS ADVANTAGE with our customers. BARRETT, KING & CO.,

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE And Metal Warehouse. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, &c., Tinners Tools and Machines, And Tinners Goods of all descriptions, FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture, NAILS, "Wheeling" brand, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE. A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices. WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, D. W. SELDEN.

GROCERIES. Ewing, Briggs & Co. 75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of GROCERIES, At Wholesale, EMBRACING SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, RICE, SPICES, SOAPS, DRIED FRUIT, WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line. We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago. Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., 34 & 36 Lake Street, Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as Cordoroys, Satinets, Moleskins, Cottonades, Velveteens, F. and M. Cass, Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth, Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens, Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat, Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths, Fancy Linens, Tweeds. You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

STRYKER & CO., No. 141 Lake Street, Have just received a large lot of DRESS GOODS! FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES, Which they are offering at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES To suit the season. Also some new styles of SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES, Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing they cannot be undersold. A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF New Styles of Pacific Lawns Only One Shilling per yard, JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES. New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS. A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Mode Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures. Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising the Bridal Trail and Paris Trail, Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices as low as can elsewhere be found. LACE POINTS AND MANTLES. A full assortment, very cheap. Also just opened a large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND CORSETS at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to call and examine. NO. 141 LAKE STREET. STRYKER & CO.

RAWSON & BARTLETT Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 38 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 190 & 191 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

SPRING 1862. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE CHICAGO, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of DRESS GOODS. Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

POLLARD & DOANE, Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago. J. K. POLLARD. GEO. G. DOANE.

Wholesale Houses.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862. MARTIN & BROS., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 44 Lake Street, Chicago. We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods, AT LOW PRICES.

IRON AND STEEL. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago, Importers and Dealers in IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Manufacturers of WARRANTED Thimble Skeins and Boxes. Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line. We also keep in store a large stock of HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c. AGENTS FOR QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS. 16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO, OFFER FOR SALE THE LARGEST STOCK —OF— GROCERIES IN THIS MARKET. SUGARS, RAW & REFINED, Coffees, Teas, Tobaccos, Syrups, Spices, Wooden Ware, Fish, Cordage, FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC &c., &c., &c. Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18. ... State Street, Chicago. ... 16 & 18.

HATS AND CAPS. E. P. L. BROOM, (Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.) Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in HATS AND CAPS FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES. 50........Lake Street, Chicago......50. I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers. E. P. L. BROOM.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862. Weber, Williams & Yale, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, BUCKSKIN GOODS, Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c. 25, LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25. We have now in store the largest stock [illegible] WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

ARMY CLOTHS, PIECE GOODS, FOR MENS' WEAR. Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings AT WHOLESALE. CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS. 56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

WOOLEN YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, Heavy Knit Wool Hf. Hose, Suitable for Army Wear. Coventry Frilling or Ruffling, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Corsets, Hosiery, &c. We are receiving a full assortment of [illegible] for Fall Trade. SUTTON & [illegible]

Educational.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, D. D., and daughters, will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, with ample arrangements for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. For circulars, and all desirable information, address B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, Ill., July 8, 1862.

KNOX COLLEGE.—The Fall Term of this Institution, its several departments, will open on THURSDAY, the fourth of September next. A military department has been established [illegible] under a competent instructor. Galesburg, Aug. 21st, 1862. [illegible] Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 and 112 [illegible] street, North Side. Rev. Wm. M. Reynolds, Principal of the English Department; F. C. Berteau, Principal of the French Department and Modern Languages. Under the supervision of a Board of Trustees and an Executive Committee, this Institution will be reopened on the 10th of Sept. next. For circulars containing particulars, or other information, apply at the institution, to F. C. BERTEAU.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—MR. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a Select School for Boys, in Chicago, September 1st. A thorough course of English and Classical studies, similar to that adopted in the best private schools in Boston. Number of pupils limited to twenty. The best Eastern and city references furnished. For circulars and further information, address S. G. SANGER, P. O. Box 3386.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The price of tuition in the Primary Department will be less than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office. Z. GROVER, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, under the direction of M. C. Butler, A. M. Principal, and Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson, Professor of Languages, will commence on MONDAY, Sept 17th. Circulars, giving full particulars, may be had on application to either of the Professors at Lake Forest or to Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. M. Thompson, Esq., H. E. Seelye, Esq., or to Peter Page, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Chicago. Lake Forest, August 18, 1862.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term commences Thursday, September 4th. Board in private families from $2 to $2.50 per week. Healthfulness of location, freedom from immoral influences, extensive Cabinets of Geology and Natural History, valuable Library and thorough course of study, present the highest facilities to students. The Preparatory School, connected with the University, is in a flourishing condition. Send for catalogues. HENRY S. NOYES. Evanston, Ill., Aug. 5, 1862.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest Institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book Keeping free to Cadets also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. TERMS—$150 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Fifth Avenue, Corner of 34th street, Formerly "The Spingler Institute," Union Square, Will Reopen Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1862. The Site, for light, air, cheerfulness, and healthfulness. The Edifice, with its rare convenience and attractions. The Spacious Apartments, and varied educational appliances; The Corps of Five and Twenty Instructors, experienced and able. The Privileges for systematic mental development and discipline, and for physical training in every department of Primary, Academic, and Collegiate. Its Library, Apparatus, Cabinets, and Gallery of Paintings; Its Professors, Lectures, and instructions in Natural, Mental and Moral Science, History, Literature, Modern Language, Music and Fine Art; and Its Provisions for advanced Pupils, who have left School, entitle this Institution to the consideration of those who are desirous to be worthy of a University for Young Ladies in our City. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss C. E. NOURSE will begin the third year of her School in Cincinnati, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 68 West Ninth street. The number of pupils is limited, and the course of study is that of the highest class of private schools, including Latin, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, English Literature, &c. The Modern Languages are taught with the aid of the best native teachers, and French is the language of the school room. A few pupils will this year be received as members of the family, and placed under the care of Mrs. H. L. SOLLACE, late of Columbus, Ohio, as Preceptress out of school. Mrs. Sollace is permitted to refer to Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati; F. Merrick, President Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; Hon. Wm. Dennison, Prof. T. G. Wormley, J. W. Andrews, Esq., Columbus, Ohio, and others. The greatest attention is paid to Physical Culture, and a course of Calisthenics and Games are in daily use. Circulars can be had on application to Miss N. at Cincinnati. Miss Nourse refers by permission to Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, Provost University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke, Boston; Rev. Geo. S. Hillard, do; Edwin P. Whipple, do; Mrs. Hyland, Cincinnati; W. M. Corry, Esq., do; John Kebler, Esq., do. Refer to the following and other parents of pupils in Cincinnati the past year: W. S. Groesbeck, D. K. Cady, J. W. Ellis, R. W. Burnet, R. Hosea, Geo. Carlisle, J. L. Bouvier, S. W. Pomeroy, E. D. Mansfield.

MRS. HOMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. La Porte Union Seminary. This Institution, comprising three Departments, PRIMARY, PREPARATORY and ACADEMIC, will commence its first Term on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1862. A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated, who will be under the watchful and considerate supervision of the Principal. The German language will constitute a part of the regular course of instruction. This department will be under the care of a German lady of well known ability and success as a teacher. Greek, Latin and French will be optional, and as full a course of each desired can be taken. Tuition payable quarterly in advance. Calisthenics, Vocal Music and Composition in all the various languages taught, will receive regular attention throughout the course. For terms apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, La Porte, Indiana.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE. Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M. President. Best sustained College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study. Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught. FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commences Sept. 2d. Send to the President for a Catalogue. M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. [illegible] South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 190 North Clark, bet Indiana & Ohio streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double mould, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 8 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size. N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to. L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago. New York Factory, 35 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 4383.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT. On Jefferson avenue, having a front of 200 feet. Its location is delightful, and accommodations unsurpassed. It has been enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner. The table will be bountifully supplied, and the best attention given. J. & A. B. TABER, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and Best-Arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Real Estate.

LANDS IN KANSAS—To sell or trade for a stock of Dry Goods. 80 per cent Land, 20 per cent Cash. For particulars address, by mail, A. W. SPALDING, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. All communications strictly confidential.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Fine Crops to be seen growing. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good Business Openings—Good Society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information sent free.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet. White Winter Wheat Flour. Extra Spring Wheat Flour, of the best quality. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 278 South Water Street.

Wholesale Houses.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

MARTIN & BROS.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

44

Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

[au23-1844-3m]

IRON AND STEEL.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,

Importers and Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL,

NAILS, SPIKES,

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of WARRANTED

Thimble Skeins and Boxes.

Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.

We also keep in store a large stock of

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
BENT STOCK, &c.

AGENTS FOR

QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

au27-1914-1m

G. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

GROCERIES

IN THIS MARKET.

SUGARS, RAW & REFINED,

Coffees,
Teas,
Tobaccos,
Syrups,
Spices,
Wooden Ware,
Fish,
Cordage,

FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, &c., &c., &c.

Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

16 & 18. ... State Street, Chicago. ....16 & 18.

[aug22-1790-2m]

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

50........Lake Street, Chicago........50.

I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

E. P. L. BROOM.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

Weber, Williams & Yale,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.

25. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25.

We have now in store the largest stock in our line that has ever been brought to this market, purchased ... for cash before the recent advance ... offer goods ... West. We have ... added two rooms ... BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS ... dealers in the Northwest ... any market ... We keep our stock full at all seasons ... especially invited to give us a call this season ...

WEBER WILLIAMS & YALE.

ARMY CLOTHS,

PIECE GOODS,

FOR MENS' WEAR,

Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,

AT WHOLESALE.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,

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We are receiving a full assortment of Woolen Goods for Fall Trade.

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Educational.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

au13-1660-6w

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson and daughters, will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, and with ample provision for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. For circulars, and all desirable information, address B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, Ill., July 8, 1862.

jy3-460-3m

KNOX COLLEGE.—The Fall Term of this Institution, in its several departments, will open on THURSDAY, the fourth of September next, ... department has been established and will go into operation under a competent ... the beginning of the term. Galesburg, Aug. 21st, 1862.

J. DOLBEAR, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 and 112 Cass street, North Side. Rev. Wm. M. Reynolds, Principal of the English Department; Prof. F. Barbeau, Principal of the French and Modern Languages. Under the supervision of a Board of Trustees and an Executive Committee. This Institution will be reopened on the 15th of September. For circulars containing particulars, or further information, apply at the Institution, to

F. C. BERTEAU.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—Mr. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a select School for Boys, in Chicago, September 8th. A thorough course of English and Classical studies will be pursued, similar to that adopted in the best schools in Boston. Number of pupils limited. Reference to the best Eastern and city references. For circulars and further information,

S. G. SANGER, P. O. Box 2886.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The Primary Department will be open to ... than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office.

Z. GROVER, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The ... of this Institution, under the direction of ... Principal, and Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson, ... of Languages, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars, giving full particulars, ... on application to Rev. E. M. Humphrey, Rev. ... at Lake Forest, to Rev. Artemas Swasey, H. M. Thompson, Esq., ... Esq., or to Peter Page, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Chicago. Lake Forest, August 18, 1862.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term commences Thursday, September 4th. Board in private families from $2.25 to $3.50 per week. ... afford ... large and extensive Cabinets of Geology, ... Natural History, ... Library and thorough ... the best facilities to students. ... Preparatory School, connected with the University, is in a flourishing condition. Send for catalogues.

HENRY S. NOYES. Evanston, Ill., Aug. 9, 1862.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers. ... thorough appointments, the finest ... in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $30,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an ... and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest ... of the class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book Keeping free ... ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and STRATEGY, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniform. Terms—$200 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. ... care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Fifth Avenue, Corner of 34th street,

Formerly "The Spingler Institute," Union Square,

Will Reopen Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1862

The Site, for light, air, cheerfulness, and health; The Edifice, with its rare convenience and attractions; The Spacious Apartments, and varied educational ...; The Corps of Five-and-Twenty Instructors, experienced and skillful; The Privileges for systematic mental development ... Primary, Academic, and Collegiate; ... Library, Apparatus, Cabinets, and Gallery of Paintings; ... Lectures, and instructions in Natural, Mental and Moral Science, History, Literature, Modern Languages, Music and Fine Art; and ... Provision for Advanced Pupils, who have left school, ... for consideration ... and are designed to be worthy of a University for Young Ladies in our City.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss C. E. NOURSE will begin the third year of her School in Cincinnati, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 48 ... Ninth street.

The number of pupils is limited, and the course of study is that of the highest class of private schools, including Latin, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, English Literature, &c.

The Modern Languages are taught with the aid of the best native teachers, and French is the language of the school room.

A few pupils will this year be received as members of the family, and placed under the care of Mrs. H. L. SOLLACE, late of Columbus, Ohio, as Preceptress of school.

Mrs. Sollace is permitted to refer to Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati; F. Merrick, President Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; Hon. Wm. Dennison, Prof. T. G. Wormley, J. W. Andrews, Esq., Columbus, Ohio, and others.

The greatest attention is paid to Physical Culture, and a course of Calisthenics and Games are in daily acceptable use among the pupils.

Circulars can be had on application to Miss N. at Cincinnati.

Miss Nourse refers by permission to Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, Provost University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke, Boston; Geo. S. Hillard, do; Erwin P. Whipple, do; Mr. ... and Cincinnati; W. M. Corry, Esq., do; John Kebler, Esq., do.

Also, to the following and other parents of pupils in Cincinnati the past year: W. S. Groesbeck, D. K. Cady, J. W. Ellis, S. W. Burnet, R. Hosea, Geo. Carlisle, J. L. Bouttlier, S. W. Pomeroy, E. D. Mansfield.

MRS. HOMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

La Porte Union Seminary.

This Institution, comprising three Departments, PRIMARY, PREPARATORY and ACADEMIC, ... commence its First Term on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1862.

A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated, whose health and general deportment will be under the watchful and considerate supervision of the Principal. The German language will constitute a part of the regular course of instruction. This department will be under the care of a German lady, of well known ability and success as a teacher.

Greek, Latin and French will be optional, and as full a course of each as desired can be taken.

Tuition payable quarterly in advance.

Calisthenics, Vocal Music and Composition in the various languages taught, will receive regular attention throughout the course.

For terms apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, La Porte, Indiana.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M. President. Best sustained College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study.

Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught.

FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commences Sept. 2d. Send to the President for a Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

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NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 78 South Clark street (opposite the Court House) and 129 North Clark, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 4 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts without extra charge, provided they are kept ... Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring ... Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

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As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.

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Fine Crops to be seen growing.

... tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable ...

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

... for building and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. ... full information will be sent free.

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J. T. VAN VLECK. [au14-1374-6m] H. A. TUCKER.

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No. 8 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water

This Institution will receive for saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.

Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.

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No. 82 Clark street, Sherman House Building, Chicago. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. Six per cent interest paid on savings. Incorporated 1861.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago; S. H. Fleetwood, Esq., of the firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago; Hon. Wm. C. Goudy, Chicago; F. E. Westfall, Banker, New York; Sydney Myers, of the firm of Sydney Myers & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Illinois.

SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

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Collections made throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited and interest allowed on special deposits. Advances made on Flour, Grain Receipts and Eastern Shipments. Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, Uncurrent Bank Notes and Land Warrants bought and sold. Claims against the United States collected.

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BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

S. CHAPIN, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

G. W. WOODS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.," are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

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Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

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HENRY FARNAM, Prest. S. A. SMITH, Vice Prest. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit; pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John H. Foster, D. K. Holt, H. H. Magie, P. L. Yoe, W. E. Doggett, A. T. Loch, F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert, S. A. Smith.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

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EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior, SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL.

N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

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M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 420.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

THE DRUMMER BOY OF TENNESSEE.

BY MINNIE HART.

[The following is a prose story of real life, which originally appeared in the Chicago TRIBUNE. It is exquisitely put into rhyme by the fair correspondent of the Home Journal.]

[From the Home Journal.]

When called the fife and drum at morn
The soldier from his rest,
And those to higher honors born
With softer couches blest,
There came, a captain brave to seek,
Deep in her mourning clad,
By loss made sad, and journeying weak,
A mother and a lad—
And they had come from Tennessee,
Waiting the beat of reveille.

But, penniless and widowed,
Her story soon she told:
The hand of traitor had not spared
Her husband's life nor gold;
And now she brought her only son,
To fill the drummer's place;
Thus young his daily bread to earn,
His country's foes to face:
For he had learned in Tennessee,
To beat the call of reveille.

The boy upturned his eager gaze,
And, with a beating heart,
He read upon the captain's face,
Both kindliness and doubt;
For he had marked his tender years,
His little fragile form—
"Don't be afraid," he boldly cried,
"For, captain, I can drum!
And I have come from Tennessee,
To sound for you the reveille."

"Well call the fifer!—bring the drum,
To test this noble youth!"
And well his part did he perform,
A "Drummer Boy," in truth!
"Yes, madam, I will take your boy,"
The captain kindly said.
"Oh! bring him back," her quick reply,
"Unnumbered with the dead!"
And EDDIE LEE, of Tennessee,
Shall play for you the reveille!

'Twas many a weary march was made,
To sound of drum and fife,
And well the "Drummer Boy" essayed
To play the "march of life;"
Each soldier loved and sought to share
Their part of good with him;
The fifer on his back did bear
Across each swollen stream,
This "Drummer Boy" from Tennessee,
Who beat with him the reveille.

But, came the battle-shock and doom
Of one great "Lyon" heart,
The victor's shout—the victim's groan,
Fulfilled their fearful part!
And on that blood-stained field of woe
The darkness threw its pall!
The morning dawned on flying foe;
When list!—the "morning call!"
Our Drummer Boy from Tennessee,
Beating for help the reveille!

Upon the valley sod he lay,
Beside a lifeless foe,
Whose dying hand had sought to stay
The life-blood's ebbing flow;
The quivering drum yet echoing
The beating of his heart—
The encamping angel beckoning
From drum and fife to part!
And Eddie Lee, of Tennessee,
Awaits the final reveille!

THE BANDIT MORGAN IN KENTUCKY.

A Curious Chapter in the History of the War.

The Intercepted Dispatches by G. A. Ellsworth, Telegraph Operator, Attached to Col. Morgan's Band.

HIS OFFICIAL REPORT.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy.]

KNOXVILLE, July 30, 1862.

Capt. R. A. Alston, A. A. G.:

On the 10th of July General Morgan, with myself and a body guard of fifteen men, arrived at a point one-half a mile below Horse Cave, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, where I took down the telegraph wire and connected my pocket instrument, for the purpose of taking off all despatches as they passed through. Owing to a heavy storm prevailing south, the atmospheric electricity prevented me from communicating with Bowling Green or Nashville. The first I heard was Louisville calling Bowling Green. I immediately put on my ground wire southward, noticing particularly at the same time what change it would take in the circuit. It did make it stronger; but the storm mentioned affecting telegraphs more or less, Louisville did not suspicion anything wrong, and I answered for Bowling Green, when I received the following message:

LOUISVILLE, July 10, 1862.

To S. D. Brown, Bowling Green:

You and Col. Houghton move together. I fear the force of Col. H. is too small to venture to Glasgow. The whole force should move together as the enemy are mounted. We cannot venture to leave the road too far, as they may pass round and ruin it.

J. T. BOYLE, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

I returned the usual signal, "O. K.," after receiving the message.

Louisville immediately called Nashville; and I answered for Nashville, receiving business for two hours. This business was mostly of a private nature, and I took no copies. It could be plainly perceived from the tenor of the messages that Morgan was in the country, and all orders to send money or valuables by railroad were countermanded—as they supposed. Little did the operator at Louisville think all his work would have to be repeated the next day. Louisville also sent the news of the day, and thus we were furnished with New York and Washington dates of that day. During the whole of this time it was raining heavily, and my situation was anything but an agreeable one—sitting in the mud with my feet in the water up to my knees. At 11 o'clock p. m., the general being satisfied that we had drained Louisville of news, concluded to close for the night, and gave me the following message, dating and signing:

NASHVILLE, July 10, 1862.

To Henry Dent, Provost Marshal of Louisville:

Gen. Forrest, commanding a brigade, attacked Murfreesboro, routing our forces, and is now moving on Nashville. Morgan is reported to be between Scottsville and Gallatin, and will act in concert with Forrest, it is believed. Inform the general commanding.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, Provost Marshal.

I am not aware that General Morgan claims to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet; but Forrest did not attack Murfreesboro, and rout the enemy.

On arriving at Lebanon, July 12, I accompanied the advance guard into town, and took possession of the telegraph office immediately. This, as you know, was at half-past three a. m. I adjusted the instrument, and examined the circuit. No other operator on the line appeared to be on hand this early. I then examined all the dispatches of the day previous. Among them I found the following:

LEBANON, July 11, 1862.

General J. T. Boyle, Louisville, Ky.:

I have positive information that there are 400 marauders in twenty miles of this place, on the old Lexington road, approaching Lebanon. Send reinforcements immediately.

A. Y. JOHNSON, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

At half-past seven an operator signing "Z" commenced calling "B," which I had ascertained by the books in the office was the signal for the Lebanon office. I answered the call, when the following conversation between "Z" and myself ensued:

To Lebanon—What news? Any more skirmishing after your last message? Z.
To Z—No. We drove what little cavalry there was away. B.
To B—Has the train arrived yet? Z.
To Z—No. About how many troops on train? B.
To B—Five hundred, Sixtieth Indiana, commanded by Col. Owens. Z.

My curiosity being excited as to what station "Z" was, and to ascertain without creating any suspicion, I adopted the following plan:

To Z—A gentleman here in the office bets me the cigars you cannot spell the name of your station correctly. B.
To B—Take the bet. L-e-b-a-n-o-n J-u-n-c-t-i-o-n. Is this not right? How did you think I would spell it? Z.
To Z—He gives it up. He thought you would put two b's in Lebanon. B.
To B—Ha! ha! ha! He is a green one. Z.
To Z—Yes; that's so. B.
To Z—What time did the train with soldiers pass, Z? B.
To B—8 30 last night. Z.
To Z—Very singular where the train is. B.
To B—Yes it is. Let me know when it arrives. Z.

At 8.20 Lebanon Junction called me up and said:

To B—The train has returned. They had a fight with the rebels at New Hope. The commanding officer awaits orders here. Z.
To Z—Give us the particulars of the fight. Col. Johnson is anxious to know all about it. B.
To B—Here is Moore's message to Gen. Boyle.

LEBANON JUNCTION, July 12, 1862.

To Gen. J. T. Boyle, Louisville:

At eleven o'clock last night, at New Hope Station, part of my command encountered a force of rebel cavalry, posted on the county road one-half mile south of the railroad. After a brisk fire of musketry for twenty minutes, the enemy was routed and fled. Skirmishers were sent out in different directions, but were unable to find the enemy. At three this morning, apprehending that an effort might be made to destroy the bridges in our rear, we moved down to New Haven and remained till after daylight, when the train went back to the scene of the skirmish. A Mr. Foreman, of Owen county, was found mortally wounded. He reported the rebel force at 350, under command of Capt. Jack Allen, and that they had fallen back toward Greensburg. One horse was killed and three captured. The books of the company were found in the field. Blood was found at different places, showing that the enemy was severely punished. No casualties on our side. Here with a train awaiting orders.

O. F. MOORE, Commanding.

Lebanon Junction being the repeating station for Louisville business, he forwarded the following telegrams just from Louisville—9 o'clock a. m.:

LOUISVILLE, July 12, 1862.

To Col. Johnson, Lebanon:

Leave good guard and join Col. Owens. Pursue the enemy and drive him out. Be cautious and vigorous. Make no delay. J. T. BOYLE, Brigadier General Commanding.

By the following it will appear that Col. Owens must have been en route for Lebanon:

LOUISVILLE, July 2, 1862.

Col. Owens, Lebanon:

You will move after the enemy and pursue him. J. T. BOYLE, Brig. Gen. Com'g.

Up to the time of our leaving Lebanon, which was about noon, Col. Owens had not arrived. Gen. Morgan told me I could close my office; and to allay for that evening all suspicion at Lebanon Junction at not being able to communicate with Lebanon, I dispatched the operator as follows:

To Z—Have been up all night, and am very sleepy. If you have no objections, I will take a nap until two or three o'clock. B.
To B—All right. Don't oversleep yourself. Z.

Wonder if I did.

We arrived at Midway, between Frankfort and Lexington, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, about 10 o'clock a. m. the next day. At this place I surprised the operator, who was quietly sitting on the platform at the depot, enjoying himself hugely. Little did he suspect that the much dreaded Morgan was in the vicinity. I demanded of him to call Lexington and inquire the time of day, which he did. This I did for the purpose of getting his style of handling the "key" in writing despatches. My first impressions of his style, from noticing the paper in the instrument, were confirmed. He was, to use a telegraphic term, a "plug" operator. I adopted his style of writing and commenced operations. In the office I found a signal book which proved to be very useful. It contained the calls for all the offices. Dispatch after dispatch was going to and from Lexington, Georgetown, Paris and Frankfort, all containing something in reference to Morgan.

On commencing operations at this place I discovered that there were two wires on the line along this railroad. One was what we term a "through wire," running direct from Lexington to Frankfort, and not entering any of the way offices. I found that all military messages were sent over that wire. As it did not enter the Midway office I ordered it cut, thus forcing Lexington on to the wire that did run through the office.

I tested the line, and found that by applying my ground wire it made no difference with the circuit; and, as Lexington was headquarters, I cut Frankfort off. Midway was called. I answered and received the following:

LEXINGTON, July 15, 1862.

To J. W. Woolums, Operator, Midway:

Will there be any danger in coming to Midway. Is everything right?

TAYLOR, Conductor.

I inquired of my prisoner (the operator) if he knew a man by the name of Taylor. He said that Taylor was conductor. I immediately gave Taylor the following reply:

MIDWAY, July 15, 1862.

To Taylor, Lexington:

All right; come on. No signs of any rebels here. WOOLUMS.

The operator in Cincinnati then called Frankfort. I answered, and received about a dozen unimportant dispatches. He had no sooner finished when Lexington called Frankfort. Again I answered, and received the following message:

LEXINGTON, July 15, 1862.

To Gen. Finnell, Frankfort:

I wish you to move the forces at Frankfort on the line of the Lexington Railroad immediately, and have the cars follow and take them up as soon as possible. Further orders will await them at Midway. I will, in three or four hours, move forward on the Georgetown pike; will have most of my men mounted. Morgan left Versailles this morning, at 8 o'clock, with 850 men, on the Midway road, moving in the direction of Georgetown.

Brig. General WARD.

This being our position and intention exactly, it was thought proper to throw Gen. Ward on some other track. So in the course of half an hour I manufactured and sent the following dispatch, which was approved by Gen. Morgan:

MIDWAY, July 15, 1862.

To Brig. General Ward, Lexington:

Morgan, with upwards of 1,000 men, came within a mile of here, and took the old Frankfort road bound, as we suppose, for Frankfort. This is reliable.

WOOLUMS, Operator.

In about ten minutes Lexington again called Frankfort when I received the following:

LEXINGTON, July 15, 1862.

To Gen. Finnell, Frankfort:

Morgan, with more than 1,000 men, came within a mile of here and took the old Frankfort road.

I receipted for this message and again manufactured a message to confirm the information Gen. Ward had received from Midway, and not knowing the tariff from Frankfort to Lexington, I could not send a formal message so, appearing greatly agitated, I waited until the circuit was occupied, and broke in, telling them to wait a minute, and commenced calling Lexington. He answered with as much gusto as I called him. I telegraphed as follows:

FRANKFORT TO LEXINGTON—Tell Gen. Ward our pickets are just driven in. Great excitement. Pickets say the force of enemy must be 2,000.

OPERATOR.

It was now 2 o'clock p. m., and Gen. Morgan wished to be off for Georgetown. I ran a secret ground connection, and opened the circuit on the Lexington end. This was to leave the impression that the Frankfort operator was skedaddling, or that Morgan's men had destroyed the telegraph.

We arrived at Georgetown at about the setting of the sun. I went to the telegraph office, found it locked, inquired for the operator, who was pointed out to me on the street. I hailed him and demanded admission into his office. He very courteously showed me in. Discovering that his instruments had been removed, I asked where they were. He said that he had sent them to Lexington. I asked him what time he had Lexington last. He said, "nine o'clock, and since that time the line has been down." I remarked that it must be an extraordinary line to be in working condition when it was down, as I heard him sending messages to Lexington when I was at Midway at 1 o'clock. This was a stunner; he had nothing to say. I immediately tested the line by applying the ends of the wires to my tongue, and found the line "O. K." I said nothing to him, but called for a guard of two men to take care of Mr. Smith until I got ready to leave town. I did not interrupt the lines till after tea, when I put in my own instruments, and after listening an hour or two to the Yankees talking, I opened the conversation as follows, signing myself Federal Operator:

To LEXINGTON—Keep mum; I am in the office, reading by the sound of my magnet, in the dark. I crawled in when no one saw me. Morgan's men are here camped on Dr. Gano's place.

GEORGETOWN.

To GEORGETOWN—Keep cool; don't be discovered. About how many rebels are there?

LEXINGTON.

To LEXINGTON—I don't know; I did not notice. As Morgan's operator was asking me about my instruments, I told him I sent them to Lexington. He said d——n the luck, and went out.

GEORGETOWN.

To GEORGETOWN—Be on hand and keep us posted. LEXINGTON.

To LEXINGTON—I will do so. Tell General Ward I will stay up all night, if he wishes. GEORGETOWN.

To GEORGETOWN—Mr. Fuller wishes to know if the rebels are there. CINCINNATI.

To CINCINNATI—Yes; Morgan's men are here. GEORGETOWN.

To GEORGETOWN—How can you be in the office and not be arrested? CINCINNATI.

To CINCINNATI—Oh! I am in the dark, and am reading by the sound of the magnet. GEORGETOWN.

This settled Cincinnati. Question after question was asked me about the rebels, and I answered to suit myself.

Things had been going on this way about two hours, when Lexington asked me where my assistant was. I replied "Don't know." He then asked me, "Have you seen him today?" I replied, "No." This was the last telegraphing I could do in Georgetown.

I then called on Mr. Smith, the operator, who was under guard in my room, and informed him that I would furnish him with a mule in the morning, and should be pleased to have him accompany me to Dixie, as I understood he was in the employ of the United States government. This was anything but agreeable to him. I thought I had struck the young man in the right place, and remarked that had he not sent his instruments to Lexington, I should have taken them in preference to his person. His face brightened, and an idea struck him very forcibly, from which he made a proposition. It was to furnish the instruments if I would release him.

This I agreed to, as such instruments were of much more value to the Confederacy than Yankee telegraphers. I accompanied him to the servant's room, and there, under the bed, in a chest, we found the instruments. Mr. Smith having given me his word of honor that he would not leave town for the next twenty-four hours, he was set at liberty to visit his wife and the young Smiths.

On arriving at Cynthiana, I found that the operator had skedaddled. I tested the wires and found no fluid from either Covington or Lexington, nor wires in working order when I left the office the next day.

At Paris the operator had made a clean sweep. He left the night before, taking all his instruments.

At Crab Orchard there was no office, and I had to put in my pocket the magnet, which I did at 11 a. m. The first message I received was the following:

LOUISVILLE, July 21, 1862.

To Col. Woolford, Danville—

Pursue Morgan. He is at Crab Orchard, going to Somerset. BOYLE.

No sooner had the Danville operator receipted for this than the operator at Lebanon suggested the following:

To LEBANON JUNCTION—Would it not be well for Danville and offices below here to put on their ground wires when they send or receive important messages, as Geo. Ellsworth, the rebel operator may be on the line between here and Cumberland Gap? LEBANON.

The operator at the Junction agreed with him, and said it would be a good idea, but it was not carried into effect.

We arrived at Somerset that evening. I took charge of the office. I ascertained from citizens that it had been closed three weeks, up to the very hour that our advance guard arrived in town. It was just opened by the operator from London, who came to work the instruments for the purpose of catching Morgan; but, unfortunately for Uncle Sam, the operator and all concerned, he had no time to either send or receive a message, but he had it in fine working condition for me. I had been in the office for some time when Stanford called Somerset and said:

I have just returned from Crab Orchard, where I have been to fix the line. The rebels tore it down. I left there at eight o'clock. The 9th Pennsylvania cavalry had not then arrived. What time did you get in from London? STANFORD.

To STANFORD—Just arrived and got my office working finely. SOMERSET.

To SOMERSET—Any signs of Morgan yet? He left Crab Orchard at 11.30 to-day. STANFORD.

To STANFORD—No signs of him as yet. SOMERSET.

To SOMERSET—For fear they may take you by surprise, I would suggest we have a private signal. What say you? STANFORD.

To STANFORD—Good. Before signing, we will make the figure 7. SOMERSET.

This was mutually agreed upon.

I asked when Woolford would be at Somerset. He said Woolford had telegraphed Boyle that his force was green and insufficient to attack Morgan.

Seeing there was no use of my losing a night's rest, I told Stanford I would retire; that I had made arrangements with the pickets to wake me up in case Morgan came in. The operator at Lebanon Junction urged me to sit up, but I declined, on the ground of being unwell. This did not satisfy him, but, after arguing with him for some time I retired.

JULY 22.—opened the office at 7 o'clock a. m.; informed the Stanford operator that Morgan had not yet arrived; made inquiries about different things; and, after everything in town belonging to the United States was destroyed, the general gave me a few messages to send—one to Prentice, one to Gen. Boyle, and one to Dunlap. They are hereto annexed.

I then telegraphed home, informing my relatives of my whereabouts, what I was doing, &c. I then transmitted the general's dispatches as follows:

SOMERSET, July 22, 1862.

George D. Prentice, Louisville:

Good morning George D.; I am quietly watching the complete destruction of all of Uncle Sam's property in this little burg. I regret exceedingly that this is the last that comes under my supervision on this route. I expect in a short time to pay you a visit, and wish to know if you will be at home. All well in Dixie.

JOHN H. MORGAN, Commanding Brigade.

Gen. J. T. Boyle, Louisville:

Good morning, Jerry. This telegraph is a great institution. You should destroy it, as it keeps you too well posted. My friend Ellsworth has all your dispatches since the 10th of July on file. Do you wish copies?

JOHN H. MORGAN, Commanding Brigade.

Hon. George W. Dunlap, Washington City:

Just completed my tour through Kentucky—captured seventeen cities, destroyed millions dollars worth of United States property; passed through your county, but regret not seeing you. We captured and paroled 1,500 federal prisoners. Your old friend,

JOHN H. MORGAN, Commanding Brigade.

[The foregoing dispatches were well calculated to dumbfound these Yankee dignitaries who no doubt were half inclined to pronounce them some spiritual freak—but for explanation of such audacity, the following is unequalled.—EDS. CONFED.]

HEADQUARTERS TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—When an operator is positively informed that the enemy is marching on his station, he will immediately proceed to destroy the telegraph instruments and all material in his charge. Such instances of carelessness as were exhibited on the part of the operators at Lebanon, Midway and Georgetown, will be severely dealt with. By order of

G. A. ELLSWORTH, General military superintendent C. S. telegraph department.

• The taking of Murfreesboro by Forrest, was three days afterwards—on the 13th.—EDS. CONFED.

Miscellaneous.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.

If you have bad digestion,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you have a fullness in stomach after eating,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you feel weak or debilitated,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you feel low spirited,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you have a bad breath,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

LYNN, MASS., June 16th, 1862.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir:—I meant to call on you when you was last in Boston to make an acknowledgement to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I called on you in May last. I thought I had consumption; but you said it was liver complaint and dyspepsia, and recommended the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I suppose you have forgotten me; but I will try to explain my case, and I think you will recollect me. I had to wait some time for my turn. Your rooms were full. I got to sleep on the sofa; I felt so dull that when I would sit down in the day time I would fall to sleep; but could not sleep at night. I think if I had not come to you I would have been in my grave by this time. Now I will try and relate how I was then and how I am now and it may be of use to you, you may publish it.

For three years before I came to you I had a pain in my right side and shoulder blades, low spirited, bowels costive, skin yellow, tongue coated, breath bad, appetite all gone. I think I could go a week without eating and not be hungry, and if I did eat it would fill me full of wind. I would often get nervous spells at night, and think I could not live until morning; I had a little cough, and have spit a quart of blood at a time, and felt sure, until you examined me, I had consumption. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Sea Weed Tonic and three boxes of Mandrake Pills, and they have cured me. I feel like a new man; but oh! no wonder I felt sick. The pills took right hold of my liver and the tonic my stomach. For nine days I think I felt worse, for everything appeared alive in me, and I was sure I was full of worms; but in a few days things started, and no one would believe what quantities of black bile, slime and corruption passed my bowels, but I saw no worms. I wish the world knew the effect of that Sea Weed Tonic; it is a good medicine and it will bring up the appetite if anything in the world will.

I do not believe you will know me, for I am so changed, but I am bound to see you the next time you come to Boston. As I said before, I am now a well man. My skin is as clear and tongue as clean as yours. I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh, and solid at that; I can eat as much as any one man in Lynn; am in the shoe business and everybody knows me here, and am well known in Boston and New York. I am always talking about you and your medicine, and suppose I have been the means of selling many dollars worth already. Yours respectfully,

JAMES T. JONES.

Dr. J. H. Schenck's Principal Office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each One Dollar per bottle, or Five Dollars per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cts per box.

The Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st., Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 49 Lake Street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS, Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets, AND DEALERS IN LEATHER —AND— SHOE FINDINGS, Imported and Domestic Leather, LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of ...

Our entire stock is fresh and clean; every article having been bought since the first of July. The selections ... CASH, we are confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.

Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 49........ Lake street, Chicago........49

Hides wanted at the highest market price.

Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving.

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BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED COAL OIL AXLE GREASE. The Best Article Made. FULL STOCK IN BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS. Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade At Manufacturer's Prices —AT THE— LAMP AND OIL STORE OF POPE & SLOCUM, Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 122 Clark St.

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DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to ADVANCE IN VALUE, While we adhere to the RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES Upon our Entire Stock, WHICH IS BEING RAPIDLY CLOSED. CALL IN SEASON. JONES & CO., 182 South Clark St. CLOSING SALE OF FANCY DRY GOODS.

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A Very Large Assortment AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

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FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street.

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FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,

$8,500,000.

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,

$4,000,000.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,

$3,600,000.

Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,

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The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.) Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.

Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

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We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the SIBLEY TENT, Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles, AWNINGS, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons; Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. To make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago.

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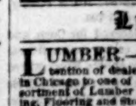

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THOMAS H. BROWN, recently from New York city, attends to the purchase of stock, sales, and general management of the business.

Having just enlarged the shops to double their former capacity, a full assortment of our own manufacture will be kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to the manufacture of Trotting Sulkies, Skeleton Buggies and every style of Light Carriages. Orders promptly filled. Repairs neatly done at short notice.

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NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings.

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Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

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REMOVAL. HAYDEN, KAY & CO. Have removed to Nos 45 & 47 Lake Street, Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of Sadlery Hardware, —AND— CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing SPRINGS and AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c. Also a large assortment of Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and HARNESS LEATHER. All of which will be offered at Prices that will not be undersold. Agents for Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes. Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.

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250 HHDS. PORTO RICO AND CUBA SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

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500 HALF CHTS. TEAS—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c. arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufactures in barrels, half barrels, &c. for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

SOMETHING NEW FOR Pedlars and Travelling Agents, Pedlars and Travelling Agents. Call and be convinced that from $10 to as high as $25 per day is being made by those who are now selling this new article. Remember, the sole Agency for the Western States is at Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake Street.

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale ... by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 19 Wells street. Agents for Manufacturers.

Dentists.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, No. 58 West Randolph Street.

W. J. LAURENCE, DENTIST, Office, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients, DR. ALLPORT Will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 2 to 2½ P. M., to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his services in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will, so far as practicable, comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of patients.

Chicago, May 16th, 1862.

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL! The increasing demand for the excellent Coal now being mined by the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y, OF LASALLE, Has obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply, and I have just opened another Depot for our Coals on the West Side, on Beach street, second yard north of Twelfth street. I have the SELECTED LUMP COAL, just the thing for grates, stoves and steam purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our NUT SIZE, For Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Which is being used by many families in our city, and is pronounced by all as good as any other Coal. I would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others interested, to our Desulphurized Coal, Which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I offer it, to any Eastern Soft Coals.

Let consumers come and see and learn what we have, and I am satisfied they will find just what they want, and at a price $2 to $3 per ton less than any other good coal in this market. Orders for any quantity left at either of my Yards, on the North Side, foot of Lasalle street, or on the West Side, on Beach street, will be promptly filled.

S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their Lump, Egg and Range Coals at Mining prices; freights and expenses added. They mine all their own Coal, and can sell the same cheaper than Anthracite Coal can be bought from any other source. Brewers, Bakers and Country Dealers' attention is called to the above facts.

Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa and all other Coals, kept and sold at lowest Wholesale and Retail prices.

Offices: 282 Madison street, at Madison street bridge, 124 and 126 South Market street, and 740 South Clark street, foot of Liberty street. Post Office Box 6187.

ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, October Term, 1862. George H. Jewell vs. Mary Jewell.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Mary Jewell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Jewell that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of October next, (1862) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Mary Jewell shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the second Monday of October, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
W. S. FELKER, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1862. George W. Bohanan vs. George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the chancery side thereof, on the twenty-second day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
S. K. DOW, Compl't's Sol'r.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.
Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1862. James Summers and Edward Martin vs. Orrin J. Rose, Daniel T. Elston, William Lill, William L. Davis, Edward Martin, Lawrence Prout, Edward Scully, Thomas Scully, Patrick Dunn, Bridget Quirk, Ellen Scully, Margaret Scully, George Prout, William Prout, Ellen Prout, Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Mathew Jordan and Bridget Jordan his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson, and John Leeson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit that Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Edward Scully and Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson, and John Leeson, defendants above named, ... be found, ... having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson and John Leeson, Edward Scully, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson, Edward Scully and John Leeson shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
D. N. BURNHAM, Compl't's Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of having and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, and all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.

ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker.
Chicago, July 22d, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1862. Sarah M. Dunn vs. David Dunn.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of David Dunn, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said David Dunn that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the ninth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said David Dunn, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Compl't's Sol'r.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861 and from and after that period semi-annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in said by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, as also the note given for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage, to wit: the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest thereon of two thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861. And also the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ($80,900).

Now therefore public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy-one (71), seventy-two (72), seventy-three (73), seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), ninety-nine (89) and ninety (90) in Bronson's Addition to Chicago, said lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Schiller street, on the west by Wells street and on the south by Chestnut street, and being all the lots included within said boundaries, and all situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next (August 25, 1862) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, sell said premises, in pursuance of the terms, powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale and sell the said premises to said description, being the same so conveyed and ... by said Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

Said mortgage was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book 44 of Mortgages, commencing at page 163 of said book.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
Chicago, June 13, 1862.

The above sale is postponed until Monday, first day of September, 1862, at the same time and place.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients. Charges moderate. It is heated by steam, well ventilated and has all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital.

A. H. GANTHA, Supt.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 10 North Clark street. Post Office Box 605.

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. THE STEAMER F. W. BACKUS Will leave A. Harvey & Co.'s Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 23d, at 7 o'clock P. M., for The Various Ports on Lake Superior. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO., 22 and 24 South Water street.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE —OF— NEW STEAMERS, For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports. These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers. One boat of this line leaves daily at 8 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports. Ticket office, No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.

L. BRADLEY, Only Authorized Agent.

A. WALLINGFORD, WESTERN AGENT FOR GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS, ALSO FOR CHICAGO AND SARNIA PROPELLER LINES, Connecting at Sarnia with GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS, For all points East. TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns. Via all Rail, or Water and Rail, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, and Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street.

THE Western Transportation Co. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following excellent superior facilities for the transportation of property to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 130 Canal Boats, Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers. B. C. & G. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, WENONA,
MOHAWK, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, GALENA,
MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, or at the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily, Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railroads, ... New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI, DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS, CONCORD,
SAGINAW, MARY STEWART,
OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.
EQUATOR, EQUINOX,
ARAXES, EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE, COMET,
ROCKET, MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA, ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to F. D. Dole, Agent, at the foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. HUGH ALLEN, ... A. COLSON, No. ... Astor House, New York. G. G. CHASE, 115 Pier, Albany, N. Y. J. S. BUSH & CO., 281 River street, Troy, N. Y. ... Railroad Dock, Detroit, Mich. J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee. E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis. ... Boston, Mass. Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa. ... Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis. W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Northern Transportation Co'y OF OHIO Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West, With promptness, care and dispatch. This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England; At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York, And at Oswego with a LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 191 Broadway, New York. John Hogg, ... state street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburg. H. J. Crevo, ... Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Harris, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents. Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge. PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 4144. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Military Goods.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. RATONI.) No. 130 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS. Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Money to Loan.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. R. W. ..., Agent, 19 Clark street, Post Office Box ...

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago. ... CHAMBERS & LEE, 19 Lasalle st.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

THE CITY.

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.—Lieut. Goodwin of the Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. A., brought to headquarters yesterday a squad of fine looking men from McGregor, Iowa.

MUSTERED IN.—The Doggett Battery was mustered into the United States service yesterday afternoon, by Lieut. K. Knox at Camp Doggett.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, of the 12th Illinois infantry, and formerly of this city, has been appointed Chief of the Guards and Outposts of the army at Corinth, Miss.

SUBJECT TO DRAFT IN THE SOUTH DIVISION.—The Assessor for the South Division has enrolled 11,000 names on his list subject to draft, and will complete the enrollment by the middle of the coming week.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. DYHRENFURTH, PRINCIPAL.—Business will be resumed on the first of September during regular hours, and from October 1st to May 1st from 7 to 10, p. m., in addition. The preparatory class has room for six boys.

APPOINTMENT.—Wm. Matthews formerly of Boston, and well known here as the late excellent librarian of the Young Men's Association, has received the appointment of Professor of History and Rhetoric, in the University of Chicago.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The Metropolitan Squad (No. 6) of the Board of Trade Battery, acknowledge the receipt of a big basket full of good things from their friend B. H. Skinner, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel. They sincerely tender their thanks for this kind remembrance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Over 100 desirable lots for residences, situated between Madison and Jackson and Hoyne and Leavitt streets, West Division. The attention of purchasers is called to a sale to be made at the north door of the Court House this day, at 10 o'clock a. m. John Parker, auctioneer.

CORRECTION.—In the report of the Crosby Guards presentation in our issue of yesterday, the presentation speech was credited to Henry Williams. It should have read Henry M. Shephard. The correction is due that Mr. S. may not be deprived of the credit of a really eloquent speech.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—The officers and men of the 67th Regiment, Col. Hough, are to attend church in a body, at St. Paul's, on Sunday afternoon next. The exercises will commence at 3 o'clock. The Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. Mr. Ryder, will officiate.

PERSONAL.—The Rev James Dixon, D. D. pastor of the Union Park Baptist Church in this city, left via Michigan Central Railroad yesterday morning, with the intention of taking the steamer Persia, which leaves New York on Saturday next for England. His visit is purely one of business, and will occupy some three months.

PERSONAL.—S. T. Leaming, President of the Decatur and South Pass (Nebraska) Railroad, and C. F. Porter, Secretary of the same road, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and are stopping at the Sherman House. They came here for the purpose of attending the great Pacific Railroad Convention which assembles here next week.

THE COURTS.—The County Circuit Court comes in session the third Monday in September; the United States Court, the first Monday in October. An effort is being made by the members of the bar to have Judge Higgins open the Superior Court the third Monday in September instead of the first. The effort will probably prove successful, as the Judge is disposed to accede to the wishes of the bar if the majority desire the change.

RHUBARB WINE.—In our advertising columns will be found the card of Geo. B. Davis, setting forth the merits of his excellent rhubarb wine. It is a sufficient endorsement of its excellencies that Drs. Miller, Duck, Ingalls and other eminent physicians of this city recommend and are using it in their practice. It may be had at all respectable drug stores, or by application to Geo. B. Davis, P. O. box 3014.

THE SECOND BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.—In an article which appeared in our issue of yesterday relative to the colonelcy of the second Board of Trade Regiment, we were partially in error. We are assured and believe that Major Sherman in taking command of the regiment did so under a misapprehension of facts, and not from any desire to foist himself upon the regiment. Major Sherman is too good an officer to do anything unbecoming his position.

A TIMELY PRESENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. C. Degenhardt, in behalf of herself and others, presented each officer and man of the Holden Guards, at Camp Douglas, with a well made and well filled needlebook, which were received with many thanks and three cheers—these being the only housewives the soldiers can rely upon to keep things in shape about their clothing. Mrs. Degenhardt is doing a noble work for our soldiers. She knows their wants. Her husband served in the Russian army under Brig. Gen. Turchin, and she lost a promising son—a drummer—in the bridge disaster of the 19th Illinois last winter. Let her example be noted and followed.

THE "WASHINGTON COFFEE HOUSE."—This new restaurant and saloon at 83 and 85 State street, will be opened by Mr. H. S. Spear, the proprietor, this evening. The building was erected with special reference to the accommodation of guests and patrons of the house. The bar-rooms and public eating room in the first story are large and commodious—the private dining rooms reading room and ladies' parlor in the second floor, to which there is a spacious front entrance, are neatly fitted up, as also are the sleeping rooms on the third floor.

It is in every respect so conducted as to be rendered an attractive and popular resort. The well known "Patsey" Howard will be one of the active assistants of the establishment.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The following young gentlemen have graduated at this Institution since our last announcement. We understand this College has received, and is still receiving, a good degree of patronage, notwithstanding so many young men have gone into the army: W. H. Banks, Mendon, Ill.; Chas. C. Peck, A. J. Curry, Jas. Lathrop, J. W. Arbuckle, Wm. Beers, Peter Eppler, F. E. Loper and J. A. Esbjorn, Chicago; Chas. B. Tucker, Jonesville, Mich.; A. Nathan, H. H. Shanley, Lancaster, Wis.; E. T. Wilder, Decatur, Ill; Henry Seiter, Lebanon, Ill.; Wm. Pomeroy, Edgerton, Rock county, Wis.; W. N. Rutledge, Jacksonville, Ill.; Herbert Barratt, Geo. Marshall, Elizabeth, Ill.; Ed. Morris, Jr., Menoce, Wis.; John Finnan, Chicago; J. H. Johns, Van Wert, Ohio; A. L. Langdon, Quincy, Ill.

PALMER'S ACADEMY.—A new and commodious edifice has just been completed at the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, for the occupancy of that excellent institution known as Palmer's Academy. The ninth term of the Academy commences on Monday, September 15th, and will continue ten weeks. The liberal patronage heretofore bestowed and so worthily deserved, rendered the erection of a new building an absolute necessity. In locality, finish, and all the appointments, a degree of superiority has been attained not often found in institutions of this character. A corps of excellent and competent teachers, a thorough and comprehensive course of study, and an especial attention to the formation of correct habits should, as they undoubtedly will, secure for this institution a widespread patronage.

ARREST OF A TILL TAPPER.—On Tuesday morning, W. O. Dean, flour and commission merchant, at 47 West Water street, discovered that some person had stolen from his money drawer the snug little sum of $218, in bank notes. Information of the robbery was lodged with Capt. Turtle, of the West Division, who, with characteristic promptness, put several of his men at work to trace out and arrest the perpetrator of this outrage. Yesterday morning these efforts proved successful. A young man named Patrick Burnes, who had been suspected of having been the guilty party, was arrested by officers Webb and Miller, while he was sleeping in a hay loft. One hundred and eighty-three dollars of the identical money taken from Mr. Dean's drawer, was found on Burnes' person; the balance he had disposed of. On examination before the police court, the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and was held to bail in the sum of $800.

The Turf—The Double Team Race at the Garden City Course.

The double team race at the Garden City Course attracted a large crowd of spectators yesterday afternoon, and once more the old Garden City track presented a repetition of the days when it was in its glory. Now, it presents a most dilapidated appearance. The amphitheatre has been almost completely wrecked by the late storms and is fast going to decay. The judges' stand is minus bell and board and a piece of plank rapped the horses to their places and gave them the start. The track is grass grown and in poor order and the fences look as if a battery of columbiads had been practising at them. The novelty of the race, however, and the character of the horses entered, drew a large crowd of turfmen, and the scene was unusually animated, and betting lively. Several Kentucky and Iowa horsemen were present, who are in the city with horses for the Fair next week.

E. A. Jessel entered "John" and "Jim," a well known team, formerly owned by Derby and latterly by Jason Gurley, both splendid animals and full of fire. Henry Graves entered his little bay mares, the "Little Jewell" and her mate—a made up team, steady as clocks and thoroughly acquainted with their work. Bob Champlin entered a pair of colts which promise well, and did some handsome work during the afternoon. Barney Nellis was expected to enter his team, but, for some reason, withdrew just prior to the race. Graves and Champlin drove their own teams, Simon driving for Jessel. No weights were required and they consequently drove as they sat. O. Dimmock and W. F. Myrick were constituted judges. The race was mile heats, best two in three, to wagons.

First Heat—After several false starts, the horses came up to the stand, Champlin outside, Simon in centre and Graves inside, in a handsome manner, and the word "go" was given. Immediately upon its announcement, Simon, who was half a length in advance, broke up and shot ahead in a keen run, leaving the others behind several lengths. On the second quarter, Champlin broke up and ran rapidly, overhauling Simon. The disease seemed to be catching, for before making the half-mile, Graves was running and the first heat promised to be a scrub gallop. On the third quarter, however, Champlin got well down to his work in a beautiful trot. The other horses, however, were excitable and kept the run. Champlin preserved his gait and all three came into the home stretch, Simon ahead, his team running wildly and almost uncontrollable, Graves following in a bad run and Champlin hard after him in a beautiful trot. Champlin was, of course, declared the winner. Time, 3:07.

Second Heat—Simons, outside; Graves, centre; Champlin inside. The horses came up to the stand beautifully, neck and neck. To all appearances they were well settled down and promised better. Graves in spite of his break seemed the favorite, although odds were given in favor of Jessel. The start was a beautiful one, and Graves, who had complained in the first heat of a lack of room, being allowed a wider berth, on the first quarter shot ahead splendidly. Both Simon and Champlin broke, the former badly. Graves kept his pace beautifully, and bets were made that he would distance the others. Their furious running, however, prevented it. On the third quarter, Champlin got his team down to their work finely, but broke on the home stretch. Simons could do nothing with his horses, which were running at a furious rate. Graves came in five or six lengths ahead, trotting elegantly, and gaining for him a round of applause. Simons went past the stand furiously, his horses running away with him and barely giving Graves time to get out of the road. Champlin also passed in a bad break. Graves declared the winner; time, 2:59.

Third Heat—A long intermission was given, to quiet down the horses. Dimmock, one of the judges and one of the best drivers in the West, took Jessel's team. Stakes were in favor of Graves, but this change of drivers secured much favor for Jessel, and in one or two instances odds were offered and taken that Dimmock would do the heat inside of three minutes. Dimmock purposely started two or three lengths behind, to settle his horses down to their work. Graves soon took the lead. On the second quarter, Dimmock got his team into a beautiful trot, and closed with Champlin. For a quarter of a mile, the latter were trotting neck-and-neck, and both threatening Graves. On the last quarter, however, they broke and ran wildly, Graves keeping steadily along, passing the stand in 2:59, the same as before, and winning the race. Both Dimmock and Champlin came in on the run, Champlin's team acting badly, and Dimmock's running wild, but under good control. Although Graves' horses on the last two heats were perfectly steady and made excellent time, we are inclined to the opinion that the running of Jessel's alone lost them the race.

Send in your Fruits! Send in Your Flowers!

We apprehend that too great an apathy exists on the part of many of our citizens in reference to the importance of the Horticultural Exhibition to come off on the 8th to the 13th of September. While a portion are doing all in their power to make the show as attractive as possible, others do not seem to have given the subject an earnest thought.

This exhibition is one in which, more than any other that could be held, we are all interested. Chicago should make it a matter of local pride, that every department be filled to overflowing with the rarest and best products of the garden. Our fruit dealers will be unmindful of their interests if they let the occasion pass to bring their choice articles to public notice. The name and address of each exhibitor will be attached to whatever he places on the stands. A little forethought will enable each one of the 300 engaged in this traffic to show something peculiarly choice and fine.

We learn that an impression has also obtained to some extent among our Northern fruit growers that Egypt will come in and take all the palms. This is not so. We must depend more upon the North than ever before for a show of fruit. All loyal men in the southern part of the State are engaged in watching secession sympathisers and cannot be expected to do what they would under other circumstances. Therefore our neighbors along the lines of our northern railroads should feel themselves laid under contributions for this department of the fair.

Every one has something nice. One of the commonest remarks at fairs, by hundreds, is: "I've got better than that at home. If I had brought mine I should have taken the premium!" Think now, and act beforehand. Send in what you have got and if it shouldn't chance to be the very best, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you did what you could to make up a fine show. A fine exhibition will draw a crowd—and the crowd will put the dollars into the treasury, every dime of which, after defraying expenses, will go to purchase hospital supplies, for which our brave soldiers are suffering, and not a few are hastening to their long homes.

Send baskets of fruits, send bouquets of flowers, send collections of wild grapes.

Release of Rebel Prisoners.

Gov. Campbell of Tennessee, whose mission to this city we noticed at some length a few days since, has been successful in securing the release of 387 prisoners now confined at Camp Douglas. By consent of the War Department the prisoners alluded to, came up yesterday and took the oath of allegiance. Twenty-one of them left last evening, the balance taking their departure to-day. The released prisoners are all Tennesseeans, the most of them, artillerists captured at Island No. 10. We are informed that many others would take the oath were it not for the general impression prevailing among the prisoners that they are to be released by exchange. The prisoners universally manifested a feeling of joy and relief that their captivity was over; and one of their number, a shrew devil-may-care individual gotten up most gorgeously in a pair of trowsers made of three-ply carpeting with a mammoth and gaudy figure created much amusement as he passed through the gate, loudly exclaiming: "Good bye, rebs! Hope you'll have a good time. I'm a regular Yank after this, no discount."

It is a noticeable fact that the prisoners from the Gulf States manifest no desire to take the oath, but on the other hand, manifest a most inveterate hatred to everything federal. The batch lately brought from New Mexico are especially dogged and contumacious. They are a bloodthirsty, brutal pack, whom no amount of good treatment or kindness will ever affect.

THE 124TH REGIMENT.—The 124th Illinois, better known as Sloan's Commercial Regiment, is now full, numbering nearly 1,000 men, and has rendezvoused at Camp Butler, with the exception of one company which goes into camp on Monday. The companies are officered as follows; Capt. Scudder, Mercer Co.; Capt. Patterson, Kane Co.; Capt. Tenney, Henry Co.; Capt. Potter, Henry Co.; Capt. Mann, Kane Co.; Capt. Sigley, Kane Co.; Capt. Smith, Cook Co.; Capt. Roach, McDonough Co.; Capt. Frink, McDonough Co.; Capt. Field, Sangamon Co.

THE GALENA RAILROAD GUARDS.

Presentations to the Officers.

Yesterday afternoon, the fine company known as the Galena Railroad Guards, attached to the Railroad regiment, now encamped at Cottage Grove, was made the subject of special and flattering attentions on the part of numerous friends; while the captain and lieutenants were honored by the presentation, to each, of a beautiful sword, revolver, and a complete suit of uniform—the gift of the employees of the Galena railroad who have not enlisted.

At 2 o'clock the company reached the corner of State and Randolph streets, on the way from camp to the Round House of the Galena railroad, at the corner of West Kinzie and Halsted streets. In front of the City Railway office, the company was met by the Old Light Guard Band, and a large number of citizens, when a procession was soon formed, under the marshalship of James Ostrander, and marched to the Round House, where every needful preparation had been made for the contemplated ceremonies.

The spacious engine house was handsomely decorated with shrubbery, flowers, flags, banners, devices, &c. A commodious stand was erected for the band, reporters, and speakers, and seats provided for the soldiers and ladies. When the building had become filled, and quiet restored, Hugh Gray, Esq., was called to act as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Gray, in a few words, stated the object for which the people had assembled, and then introduced Elliott Anthony, Esq., who took the stand, and made a short but appropriate speech to the audience at large, which was received with loud applause. He then addressed a few pertinent remarks to Capt. H. M. Blake, first Lieutenant W. A. Samson, and second Lieutenant J. A. Jackson, to each of whom he presented the sword and other equipments named above. These officers were then each, in turn, "called out," and briefly expressed their thanks for the honors bestowed upon them, and also their determination to wield the weapons presented them in a manner that should tell for their country's cause and against the rebel enemy. The speech of each of the officers was cheered to the echo. We should not fail to state that the entire proceedings were enlivened by the music of the band, which constituted an exceedingly interesting feature of the occasion.

The articles presented to these three young officers were all of the very first quality. The swords are of the sabre style, beautifully polished, and made of splendid material. Engraved on the scabbard of each, is the name of the officer to whom it is donated, and also the words, "Presented by the employees of the Galena Railroad, August 29th, 1862."

Daring Attempt at Burglary—The Robbers Baffled.

Night before last, there was a bold, though unsuccessful attempt to commit a burglary at the Adams House, in this city, the particulars of which are as follows:

An hour or more past midnight, two young men came to the House and requested lodgings for the remainder of the night, which request was granted. These persons registered their names as Francis Howard and Charles Hoople. As these persons had no baggage with them, they paid their bill before retiring to their room, which was No. 65. Room No. 91 on the floor below was occupied by two gentlemen from Battle Creek, Mich., whose names are Isaac C. Mott and William Wallace. About two o'clock in the morning, Mr. Mott suddenly awoke from his slumbers and discovered, by the light of the gas, which had been left partially burning, that a man was just in the act of letting himself down into the room, having effected an entrance through the transom. Mr. Mott immediately sprang up and rang the bell for help from below. The unceremonious interloper then dropped to the floor, and was seized by Mr. Mott. The intruder attempted some lame apologies for his conduct, which the gentleman from Battle Creek did not appreciate. During the brief colloquy that ensued, Mr. Wallace awoke, and on discovering the real condition of affairs, got up, and on hearing a rattling at the door, opened it, supposing that some friendly aid had arrived from below. In this, however, he was mistaken, for no sooner did the door fly open than in rushed burglar number two, who seized burglar number one and attempted to drag him from Mr. Mott's grasp. To this arrangement, however, the latter strenuously objected, whereupon the villain last in, struck Mr. Mott a heavy blow across the right arm with some sharp instrument, inflicting a flesh wound nearly two inches in length. The burglarious rascals then tore themselves away and ran up another flight of stairs to their own room. By this time the alarm had become general throughout the house. Messrs. Benjamin and Pierce, proprietors, and a large number of the guests, proceeded to room number 65, which had been assigned to the two young men, Howard and Hoople, a short time previously. On gaining an entrance into this room, the exploring party found those two gentlemen stretched upon their bed in feigned slumber. Of course they were astonished beyond measure and indignant beyond the power of utterance, at so untimely, and so ungentlemanly an intrusion. It was outrageous. Why should *they* be made the subjects of suspicion, and have their nocturnal reveries broken up by a party of self-constituted detectives? They "would not stay in such a hotel another hour," so they would not. And in this they were correct, for as Messrs. Mott and Wallace each declared unhesitatingly that these were the identical men who had attempted to rob them, it was much less than an hour's work for the proprietors to communicate the facts to Capt. Nelson, of the South side police force, who, aided by one or two other officers, removed this precious brace of indignant lodgers to the Armory. In the morning they were examined in the Police Court, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, in default of which they have taken rooms in the basement of the Court House.

Annual Missionary Meeting.

The annual Missionary meetings of the Methodist churches of this city will commence on Sabbath, August 30. The following is the plan of appointments:

Clark Street—Morning, at 10½ o'clock, Bishop Janes; evening, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. Harris.

Wabash Avenue M. E. Church—Morning, at 10½ o'clock, Dr. Thompson, of New York city; evening, at 7½ o'clock, Bishop Janes.

Indiana Street—Morning at 10½, Dr. Harris; evening at 7½, Dr. Bowman.

Jefferson Street—Morning at 10½, Dr. Bowman; evening at 7½, Dr. Thompson.

Desplaines Street—Morning at 10½, Rev. Philo E. Brown; evening at 7½, to be supplied.

West Indiana—Morning, (no service); evening, Rev. P. E. Brown.

Park Avenue—Morning at 10½, Rev. D. W. Couch; evening at 7½, Rev. L. Hawkins.

Sedgwick Street—Morning at 10½, Rev. L. Hawkins; evening at 7½, Rev. D. W. Couch.

Bridgeport M. E. Church—Morning at 10½, Rev. W. B. Slaughter; evening at 7½, to be supplied.

On Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there will be Sunday School Missionary meetings as follows:

Wabash Avenue M. E. Church—Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Tiffany and Dr. Harris.

Jefferson Street Church—Dr. Eddy and Rev. L. H. Bugbee will address the children of the West Division.

Indiana Street Church—Addresses by Rev. R. L. Collier and Rev. C. H. Fowler.

On Monday evening there will be an anniversary gathering at the Clark Street M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Judge Goodrich will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Drs. Bowman and Thompson, and Bishop Janes. At 3 p. m., Monday, there will be a missionary meeting at the Jefferson Street M. E. Church.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE KIMBARK GUARDS.—A large number of the lady friends of the Kimbark Guards, Capt. Chandler, of the Second Board of Trade regiment, repaired to the camp a day or two since, and gave to the company an elegant supper. The occasion was made doubly interesting to the company and its friends by the presentation to them by their patron, Geo. M. Kimbark, Esq., of a beautiful silk banner, full regulation size, bearing upon its folds, in letters of gold, the name of the company, and very appropriate inscription, "God is with us." Capt. Chandler responded in very appropriate terms.

The Rev. Mr. Ryder of St. Paul's Church, connected with the 69th regiment at Camp Douglas as chaplain, being present, upon invitation, then made a few appropriate remarks to the company in his usual eloquent and able manner, giving them some very wholesome advice in regard to their duties in camp, etc., after which the Light Guard Band discoursed the "Star Spangled Banner." and other national airs. The company then gave three hearty cheers and a tiger for their worthy pastor and his lady and three more for the banner.

WAR MEETING.—The next war meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Scotch Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, on Sabbath afternoon at half-past four o'clock. Bishop Janes, of New York, a member of the Christian commission, and the Rev. Robt. Patterson, who have just returned from their labors among the sick and wounded soldiers of McClellan's army, will address the meeting. All are invited.

HOOP SKIRTS.—For the best, cheapest, and most fashionable hoop-skirts and corsets, we would advise our friends to go to the New York and Illinois hoop skirt manufactory, 79 South Clark, and 130 North Clark streets, where they can be had at the old prices, notwithstanding the rise in cotton.

ANOTHER BATTERY.—Special permit has been given to raise a battery at Elgin, Ill, the particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns. Those desirous of joining in this desirable branch of the service should consult it.

THE SCHOOLS.—The public schools commence next Monday after an eight weeks' vacation. The school prospects for the next year are very flattering, and the attendance promises very large.

HAVEN SCHOOL.—The Haven School building is not yet ready for occupancy, and the school will not be opened till further notice. Pupils of the public schools residing in the South Division between Old street on the South and Polk street and Peck Court on the North, will not attend any school till the opening of this, of which due notice will be given through the city papers.

LUTHER HAVEN,
President of Board of Education.
Chicago, Aug. 29, 1862.

To Arms! To Arms!!

The Van H. Higgins Invincibles. Capt. Frederic H. Brandes. This crack company of expert riflemen is filling up fast, and will be full within a few days. A few more men will yet be received. Recruiting office at the Niagara House, No. 248 East Randolph street; also, at Hottinger & Kasler's on Randolph street, opposite the Court House. Avoid the draft and secure your bounty.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—The last week of this grand exhibition. Lecture at 3¼ and 8¼ P. M., in Metropolitan Hall. au27-3t

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—The last week of this grand Exhibition. Lecture at 3¼ and 8¼ P. M., in Metropolitan Hall. aug27-3t

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug14 1m

☞ Madame Cora James, the great natural clairvoyant physician, the scientific astrologist and phrenologist, can be consulted by ladies and gentlemen, on all things pertaining to the past, the present, and the future. The mysterious lines which nature and fate have traced in the faces of all human beings, are to her an open book from which she predicts marriage, inheritances, voyages, lawsuits, mental and physical disease. Don't procrastinate, as this is a rare chance, but come at once. Office No. 60 W. Randolph, corner Clinton street. au25-6t

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 109 Randolph street. au25-1m.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 96 Dearborn and 129 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov17-hs21-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

South Presbyterian Church—preaching in this Church to-morrow (Sunday) morning at half past ten, and in the evening at a quarter after eight by the Rev. W. W. Harsha.

— Spiritualism.—Mrs. H. F. M. Brown will lecture in Kingsbury Hall on Sunday, August 31st, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. There will be a Test Meeting at 2½ p. m. Admission 10 cents.

— The Wabash Avenue Baptist Church will be re-opened for the worship of God on Sabbath, Aug 31st. Preaching at 10½ a. m. by the Pastor, Dr. Boyd, and at 7½ p. m. by Dr. Everts. House corner of Wabash avenue and Old streets.

— New England Congregational Church, corner Indiana and Wolcott streets. Rev. Mr. Adams, of Beloit, Wis., will preach at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. The public are invited to attend.

— Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, West Washington street, corner of Jefferson, to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 29, 1862.

The supply of currency is on the increase, and produce dealers and merchants find no difficulty in selling their exchange to the bankers at par. The selling rate is ¼ per cent. prem.

There is much apprehension on the street that we are again to be flooded with wild-cat stumptail, and there is a decidedly expressed wish that it be driven out of circulation as soon as it is offered. But this is a matter that lies entirely with the people. If they take wild-cat for their produce, then United States Treasury notes will disappear and be locked up in brokers' vaults.

Gold is firmer, in consequence of the news from Virginia. The brokers are offering 115 and selling at 116½. Old Demand Treasury notes are in request at 107½@108.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says gold was a shade firmer yesterday, and for round sums the brokers would have paid 14 per cent. premium. Rates varied from 13 to 14, and 13½ was probably the most general figure for small sums. Silver was quoted 7@8 per cent. buying, and nominally 10@12 selling.

Exchange was reported steady at former rates, par buying and ¼ per cent premium selling on New York. Old Treasury Notes in demand at 6 per cent. premium. New selling at ¼@¾, according to the denomination. Our bankers are in daily expectation of receiving packages of the new stamp currency from the treasury department. A few have found their way out here in advance of the regular remittances, but we have been unable to get a glance at them. They are popularly known as "Little Green Backs."

☞ The exports of treasure from San Francisco for the month of July have been as follows:

July 1—Per St. Louis—		
To New York	$867,969.13	
To England	394,191.46	
To Panama	5,000.00	$1,267,160.59
July 5—Per Storm King to Honkong		$5,448.41
July 11—Per Orizaba—		
To New York	$952,542.45	
To England	583,847.92	
To Panama	5,000.00	1,541,390.38
July 21—Per Golden Gate—		
To New York	$1,114,647.94	
To England	273,100.00	
To Panama	13,000.00	1,400,747.94
July 22—Per Pacific to Victoria B. C.		61,250.00
July 27—Per Southern Cross to Hong-Kong		78,653.00
July 30—Per Carrington to Kanagawa		8,416.00
Total		$4,359,964.61
Previously this year		16,833,616.00
Total since January 1, 1862		21,385,681.61
Corresponding period 1861		22,693,661.29
Falling off this year		$1,307,984.68

—*Shipping List.*

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 29, 1862.

First Board—Stocks closing easier and steady.

Chi. & R. Island	67½	Ohio 6s, '81	107
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	42	Kentucky	94
Ill. Central scrip	62¾	Missouri	47½
Mich. Southern	32¼	Tennessee	50¼
M. S. guar	64	California 7s	99½
M. S. regtd	61	Erie 3d bonds	104¼
Pennsylvania	99½	P., F. W. & Chi. 3d bonds	69
American Gold	116		
Treas. 7 30, small	104¼	St. L., A. & T. H.	92
U. S. Demand Notes	108	do 2d bonds	94½

Second Board.—Lower, with fair business.

Chi. & R. Island	67¼	Erie	33¾
T. & Wabash, pfd	47	Erie pfd	68½
Cleve. & Toledo	53½	Hudson	53½
Mil & P. DuChien.	33½	Toledo & Wabash	71½
Gal. & Chicago	72½	Mich Central	68½
Ill. Central scrip	62½	Pitts., F. W. & C.	41
Mich. South. gtd	63½	Pacific Mail	111
Mich. Southern	31½	U. S. 6s '81 coup.	101½
N. Y. Central	94	Treasury 7 30	104

MONEY MARKET—More active and firmer. Call loans making at 4 ⅌ cent, and discounts on prime paper 4@5 ⅌ cent.

Sterling exchange firmer at 127¾@128c for banker's bills.

American gold firmer, opening at 16, and closing steady at 16⅛ ⅌ cent. prem.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 29 1862.

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bri'y, bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	590	11016	28386	6651	....	....
R I R R	680	5959	18900	590	1400	....
Ill C R R	312	10800	15150	24 0	780	....
C B & Q R R	1070	5645	43125	5800	1300	....
C & N W R R	229	6557	4990	12468	445	....
A & St L R R	228	1260	3400	700	....	....
Total	3159	40908	109351	27916	3845	....

	Lard, lbs.	Beef Cattle, No.	Live Hogs, No.	Wool, lbs.	High Wines, brls.	Hid's, lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	70	60	....	....	3490
R I R R	....	20	....	....	....	5000
Ill C R R	1670	....	....	....	....	2710
C B & Q R R	23140	70	1366	4890	983	10450
C & N W	....	70	....	893	13	3166
A & St L R R	....	33	750	....	....	....
Total	24810	442	2176	5912	996	24816

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, bu	Rye, bu	Bar, bu
To Buffalo	1000	32900	53281			
Oswego		16300				
To Pt. Sarnia			14000			
To other ports		752				
Total	1000	48921	66281			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AUGUST 29.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	2,032,000	Flour, brls	2,805
Shingles, no	1,025,000	Wheat, bu	51,050
Lath, pcs	220,000	Corn, bu	221,150
Timber, ft	50,000	Oats, bu	24,800
Wood, cds	955	Rye, bu	8,134
Posts, no	9,450	Pork, brls	1,300
Salt, brls	4,700	Beef, brls	50
Coal, tons	250	Lard brls	70
		Wool, bales	9

The receipts of Produce to-day embraced 3,159 brls flour, 40,908 bu wheat, 109,351 bu corn, 27,916 bu oats, and 3,845 bu rye.

There was a good attendance on 'Change, and a fair shipping demand for nearly all kinds of grain; but a further advance in freights caused a decline in prices.

The market for Winter Wheat ruled about 1c lower—with sales of No. 2 White at $1.00; No. 1 Red, at $1.00@1.01; No. 2 Red, 96@96½c; and Rejected Red at 85c. Spring Wheat opened quiet, but it closed steady and firm—with sales of Amber Iowa at 95c; No. 1 Spring, 94@95c; No. 2 Spring, 79@80½c; and Rejected Spring at 70c.

There was a fair shipping demand for Corn, and the market was active and easier—with liberal sales at 34@37c for common to choice River Mixed afloat; 33@33½c for Mixed in store; and 25@26c for Rejected in store—the market closing firmer after the receipt of the New York dispatches.

Oats declined 1¼@2c per bushel—with liberal sales at 34@35c. Rye was dull, neglected, and 1@2c lower—with trifling sales at 46c for No. 1 in store. Highwines were steady at 29c. Timothy Seed was slow sale, except choice parcels, which were sold at $1.50@1.60. Mess Pork was sold at $9.75. Lard is scarce and firm. Tallow is firm.

Freights advanced 1c per bushel—with liberal engagements at 6½@7c for corn to Port Colborne and Buffalo, and 5½c for corn to Port Sarnia. A large vessel was taken at 6c for oats to Buffalo.

Commerce of the United States.

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes in advance of the issue of the official volume, a summary of the detailed statement of the commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861. From this we have compiled the following table, showing the total exports of domestic products to foreign ports, as compared with the two previous years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Products of sea	$4,462,974	4,156,480	4,451,505
Do. of forest	14,489,406	13,738,559	10,260,809
Do. of agricul're.			
Of animals	15,549,817	20,215,226	24,035,160
Vegetable food	24,046,752	27,590,298	74,191,993
Cotton	161,434,923	191,806,555	34,051,483
Tobacco	21,074,038	15,906,547	13,784,710
Other articles	804,103	740,370	3,423,749
Total	$232,939,718	256,264,995	149,494,045
Manufactures	$33,853,660	39,544,398	35,786,804
Coal	653,536	740,783	577,996
Ice	164,581	183,134	172,263
Quicksilver	......	253,682	631,451
Gold, silver, bullion	33,329,863	30,913,173	13,311,380
Do. coin	24,172,442	26,033,678	10,488,590
Not specified	1,858,925	1,355,391	2,791,046
Total	$335,894,385	373,189,274	227,966,169

From this table it appears that the total decrease in the exports, as compared with last year, was 145,223,105. The decrease of

Cotton was	$157,755,072
Tobacco	2,121,837
Total	$159,876,909
Deduct total decrease	145,223,105
Increase in other articles	$14,653,804

Milwaukee Grain Market—Aug. 28.

Received 54,623 bu wheat and 1,691 brls flour. The *Sentinel* reports the market very unsettled and closing dull with a downward tendency. About 30,000 bu changed hands at 96@97½c for No 1 and 90@92 for No. 2. Freights nominally higher—charters held at 6c to Buffalo—no engagements.

Cincinnati Provision Market—Aug. 28

The market continues buoyant and unsettled, holders asking a ½c for bulk meats and bacon above what buyers offer. Shoulders are held at 4¾c in bulk, and 5c smoked; sides at 5½c in bulk, 5¾c smoked, and 6¼c for clear sides. 200 tierces plain hams sold at 8¼c, delivered at Madison. Mess pork was dull, under the news from New York, where it declined 50c per brl—*Commercial.*

Boston Provision Market—Aug. 27.

The market for pork is quite firm with a fair business demand. The sales have been at $10.00@11.00 for prime; $12.00@12.50 for mess, and $13.00@14.00 for clear, cash. Beef is firm at prices ranging from $14.00@15.50 for western mess and extra mess, with sales of 1,000 brls; and family extra at $15.50@16.00 per brl, cash. Lard is firm, with sales of good in brls and tierces at 10c, and in kegs at 10¼@10½c, cash. Smoked hams are scarce and in demand at 8½@9c ⅌ lb, cash, with some choice lots at an advance on the latter rate. Butter is steady and firm. Sales at 17@18½c for good and extra, and 19c in some instances for choice, and common at 13@14c ⅌ lb, as to quality. Canada and western have been sold at 10@16c ⅌ lb, as to quality. In cheese, sales at 6@7½c ⅌ lb for common and prime.—*Journal.*

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c per bushel on grains. The engagements were:—To Port Colborne:—Schr. Northern Belle, corn, at 7c, or at 11½c to Oswego, at option of vessel owner; schrs. Ayr and Alexander, corn, at 7c; schr. Japan, wheat at 7½c. To Buffalo:—Schr. Altair, corn, at 6½c; schrs. Barbarian, White Squall, Grand Turk, Summit, Dreadnought, and Wm. H. Craig—all with corn, at 7c; bark Great West, 44,000 bu. oats, at 6c; schr E. G. Gray, (small vessel), corn, at 8c; schr, Richard Mott, wheat, at 8c. To Port Sarnia:—Brig Mary, corn, at 5½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,159 brls; shipped, 1,000 brls. Market dull. Sales:—200 brls. "Nashville City" choice white winter at $5.70; 100 brls "Hall's Challenge" at $5.65; 100 brls. "Nashville Eagle" on p. t.; 100 brls. "Princeton Eagle" spring extra at $4.50; 100 brls. "Girard Mills" winter super at $4.60; 25 brls. Rye Flour at $2 92½.

WHEAT—Received, 40,908 bu; shipped, 48,021 bu. Winter wheat 1c lower; Spring steady. Sales:—WINTER—400 bu. No. 2 White in store at $1.00; 400 bu. No. 1 Red in store at $1.00; 7,500 bu. do at $1.01; 800 bu. do at $1.02; 4,000 bu. No. 2 Red in store at 96½c; 1,000 bu. do at 96¼c; 25,000 bu. do at 96c; 12,000 bu. Rejected in store at 85c. SPRING—400 bu. Amber Iowa in store at 95c; 1,800 bu. No. 1 Spring in store at 94c; 2,000 bu. do at 94½c; 12,000 bu. do at 95c; 2,500 bu. No. 2 Spring in store at 79c; 16,000 bu. do at 80c; 14,000 bu. (in one lot) at 80½c; 400 bu. do (in Sturges, Smith & Co.'s) at 77c; 4,500 bu. Rejected Spring in store at 70c.

CORN—Received, 109,351 bu; shipped, 66,281 bu. Market active and easier—closing firm. Sales—8,000 bu River High Mixed (nearly Yellow) afloat at 37c; 9,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 35c; 5,000 bu High Mixed afloat at 35½c; 5,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 34½c; 20,000 bu do at 34c; 18,000 bu do at 36c f. o. b.; 2,000 bu Yellow at 38½c f. o. b.; 20,000 bu Mixed in store at 33½c; 37,000 bu do at 33¼c; 45,000 bu do at 33c; 7,000 bu Rejected in store at 26c; 2,800 bu do at 25½c; 800 bu Condemned corn in store at 18c; 400 bu do on track at 19c.

OATS—Received, 27,916 bu. Market 1¼@2c lower. Sales—7,500 bu No 1 in store at 35c; 42,000 bu do at 35c; 2,500 bu do at 34½c; 3,000 bu do at 34c; 600 bu Rejected in store at 33c.

RYE—Received, 3,845 bu. Market dull and 1@2c lower. Sales—400 bu No 1 in store at 46c; 400 bu Condemned Rye on track at 30c; 36 bags No 1 on track at 49c.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market nominal at 50@60c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 996 brls. Market quiet. Sales, 50 brls at 29c.

TIMOTHY SEED—49 bags good at $1.50; 100 bu prime at $1.60.

CUT MEATS—4 hhds ribbed sides, at 4c.

MESS PORK—100 brls city packed at $9.75.

LARD—Scarce and in demand at 8@8½c for prime.

TALLOW—12 brls country at 8¼c.

PEACHES—80 baskets Indiana Peaches at $1.50.

SUGARS—The market is firm at an advance of about ¼c on all grades. We quote:

New Orleans, common to fair	9½@10½c
" prime to choice	10½@11¼c
Cuba—Fair to choice	10½@11½c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11½c
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	12¾@13½c
White coffee, A	12½@13c
Yellow, B	11½@12c
Yellow coffee, C	10¾@11c

GREEN FRUIT—Under a liberal supply, the market continues dull and drooping, and quotations are liable to change every day. We quote:

Apples, ⅌ brl	2.00@2.50
Peaches, ⅌ basket	1.25@1.75
Pears ⅌ bu	2.00@4.00

FISH—Nominal.

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.65 @3.00
" 2 "	2.50 @2.75
" 1 Trout, "	2.50 @2.75

HIDES—Without change. We continue to quote:

Dry Flint	14 @14½c.
Dry Salted	12 @12½c.
Green Salted	7 @ 7½c.
Grubby	¾ price.
Dry Calf	11 @13 c.
Green do	9 @10 c.

POTATOES—30@35c ⅌ bu.

EGGS—Strictly fresh in good demand at 8@8½c ⅌ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, ⅌ doz, $1.50@1.75; Turkeys, ⅌ lb, 5@6c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day 1,191 head. There were no good shipping cattle offered to-day, the arrivals consisting entirely of medium grades. We notice no change in the market from yesterday.

Sales to-day as follows:

Whipple sold Hoyt 34 head averaging 997 lbs at $2.30.

Griffin sold Ruble 16 head averaging 955 lbs at $2.30.

Jones sold Jacobs 20 head averaging 915 lbs at $2.20.

Jones to Mader 10 head averaging 854 lbs at $1.50.

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
34	997	$2 30	20	915	2 20
16	955	2 30	10	854	1 50

HOGS—The receipts to-day amount to 2,695 head. The market rules dull, with, however, no change from yesterday's quotations.

Sales as follows:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
98	231	$2 67	351	229	$2 40
113	228	2 65	48	198	2 30
52	244	2 55	158 in lots on p. t.		
56	225	2 50			

SHEEP—Received to-day 1,300. The market rules quiet and firm.

Sales of 169 averaging 100 lbs at $3 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug 29.—FLOUR—5c better with a fair request for export and home consumption. Sales 16,800 brls at $4 85@5 15 for super state; $5 15@5 30 for extra state, the latter price for choice; $4 85@5 15 for super western; $5 10@5 40 for common to medium extra western; $5 45@5 55 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio; and $5.65@6.25 for trade brands. Market closing quiet. Canadian flour 5c better on low grades with a fair inquiry.

WHISKY—Market rules a shade firmer. Sales 650 brls at 32@33c.

GRAIN—Wheat, good export demand and market a shade firmer. Sales 94,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.10@1 20; 10,000 bu. Racine spring at $1 18; 60,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1 17@1 22; 6,000 bu. do unsound, do at $1.15; 27,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.20@1.24; 78,000 bu. winter red western at $1.30@1 34; 6,000 bu. common mixed western at $1.19; 19,800 amber Michigan $1 35@1 36; 46,000 bu new red delivered about $1.40 and 9,800 bu new white Michigan at $1 54. Rye scarce and firm at 78@80c for western and 84@86 for state. Barley dull and nominal. Corn in good demand for export and home consumption, and prices tend upwards. Sales 147,000 bu. at 51c for sound old mixed western; 50@57 for eastern; 47@54 for unsound; 65@73 for western yellow; 72 for white western. Oats very scarce and firm. Sales at 52@60½c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork market dull and heavy; sales 435 brls at $11 50 for mess, $9 75@10.00 for prime, and $11 50 for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady; sales 250 brls at $5.50@7 00 for country prime, $8 00@10 75 for country mess $12 00@13 75 for repacked mess, $13 50@14 87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and steady. Cut meats firmer and in good demand; sales of [illegible] pkgs at 3¾@4½c for shoulders, 5½@6½c for hams, also 100 tierces smoked hams at 9c. Bacon sides quiet. Lard, market firmer, good business; sales 2,181 brls at 9@10c. Butter selling at 9@16c for Ohio, 11@19c for State. Cheese steady at 6@8½c.

BUFFALO, August 29.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Red winter wheat in good demand. Sales, 94,000 bu. at $1 13, $1 18@1 19½—mostly at outside figures. Spring wheat was quiet and no sales, although there is some inquiry more particularly for No 1 club and spring. Corn quiet at 42½@43c.

WHISKY—Dull and no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 16c on wheat, and 14c on corn to New York.

IMPORTS—5,000 brls. flour, 29,000 bu. wheat, 65,000 bu. corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Aug. 29.

Prop J Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber, 15 cds wood.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop O Sears, Blodgett, Lincoln, 200 m lumber.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Great West, Mcarthur, Buffalo, 250 tons coal.
Bark S V R Watson, Brant, Cleveland, 112 tons iron, 600 kegs nails.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand River, 100 m lumber.
Brig F B Gardiner, Carey, Buffalo, 230 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Henderson, Grand Traverse, 102 cds wood.
Schr L Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 415 m shingles.
Schr Driver, Davidson, Depere, 65 m lumber, 570 m shingles, 5 m lath.
Schr White Squall, Pratt, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake, 40 cords wood.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc, 65 cds wood.
Schr Traveller, Johnson, Sheboygan, 35 cds wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centerville, 100 cds wood.
Schr Clipper City, Goit, Wolf River, 100 cds wood.
Schr Fishhawk, Anderson, Racine.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, White River, 75 m lumber.
Schr L C Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr General Scott, Morgan, Eagle Harbor, 8,750 posts.
Schr Jane Louisa, Murray, St Joseph, 70 cords wood.
Schr Itasca, Cameron, Buffalo, 750 posts.
Schr Thornton, Turner, Oswego, 1,700 brls salt.
Schr Marion Egan, Soper, Buffalo, 2/8 m lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 200 m lumber, 25 m lath, 50 m timber.
Schr Campbell, Morley, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr G Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven, 60 cds wood.
Schr Algerine, Nicholson, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Dreadnaught, Doggett, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Sutherland, Petrie, South Haven, 30 cords wood.
Schr Hope, Ohlson, Sheboygan, 44 cds wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Centerville, 73 cds wood.
Schr Albany, Smith, Kewanee, 90 cds bark.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, St Joseph, 950 railroad ties.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Green Bush, 55 cds wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Muskegon, 50 cds wood.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Port Huron, 53 cds wood.
Schr Bonesteel, Culver, Green Bush, 73 cds wood.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Manistee, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED .... August 27

Stmr Sea Bird, Dougall, Ontonagon, 1,050 bu corn, 300 bu oats, 305 brls flour, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Hinckley, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour, 900 brls pork, 50 brls beef.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 8,134 bu rye, 5,160 bu oats.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 1,000 brls flour, 400 brls pork, 870 brls lard, 40 bales wool.
Prop Ogdensburgh, Hopkins, Ogdensburgh, 1,800 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven.
Bark A P Nichols, Graves, Buffalo, 25,930 bu oats.
Bark P C Sherman, Mason, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo, 21,800 bu corn.
Bark S A Marsh, Jones, Kingston, 16,000 bu corn.
Bark Southampton, McKirby, Port Colborne, 22,400 bu corn.
Bark Danube, Hall, Buffalo, 18,900 bu corn.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand River.
Brig Empire State, Martin, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Grape Shot, Chandler, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Thos. Mott, Slowell, Buffalo, 23,400 bu corn.
Schr R. A. Brown, Higgins, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr Eliza Logan, Lamphere, Two Rivers.
Schr Advance, Dall, Goodrich, 10,350 bu wheat.
Schr Evaline Zimmer, Goodrich, 14,700 bu wheat.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, sundries.
Schr S Bates, Carmon, Muskegon.
Schr Driver, Davidson, Depere.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake.
Schr Fish Hawk, Anderson, Colony.
Schr Forester, Peterson, White River.
Schr W. B. Hubbard, Davis, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Nightingale, Bartlett, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Collingwood, Doyle, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Traveler, Johnson, Kewanee.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centerville.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menominee.
Schr Gen Scott, Morgan, Eagle Harbor.
Schr Jane Louisa, Murray, St. Joseph.
Schr G Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven.
Schr Southerland, Petrie, St. Joseph.
Schr Hope, Ohlson, Sheboygan.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Centerville.
Schr Albany, Smith, Kewanee.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, Holland.
Schr Elbe Thomson, Greenbush.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Packards Pier.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Port Sheldon.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Blakeville.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 29, 1862.

UP—Props. Badger, Edith, Plymouth; brigs Canopus, Mohawk; schrs. Miami, Cuyahoga, Dane, Crawford.

DOWN—Prop. Mendota; barks Barclay, Chenango, Winslow; brigs Commerce, Rio Grande, Ferguson; schrs. Nicaragua, Newman, Jura, Moulter, Consuella, Joshua Kimball, Challenge, Berlin, Ogdensburgh.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, Aug 25.—Prop Racine; Bark Sunrise (1), Sunrise (2) Jessie Hoyt; Brig Wm. Treat; Schr. St. Andrew, Sanborn, Wm. Fiske, E. P. Dow, W. S. Scott, Star of Hope, Game Cock, S. A. Douglas, Geo. Worthington, Monitor, Dauntless, J. F. Warner, Jas. Navagh, A. J. Rodgers, Moselle, White Cloud, Autocrat, Dashing Wave.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Prop. Plymouth; Brig C. P. Williams.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	Where from.	Where to.
On the 26th—		
Brig Saxon,	Oswego,	Milwaukee
Schooner Dane,	Oswego,	Milwaukee.
On the 27th—		
Schr Willard Johnson,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr J B Penfield,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 26th—		
Schr W H Merrit,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr L J Latham,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
On the 27th—		
Brig E W Cross,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Darien,	Milwaukee,	Oswego.
Schr Plymouth Rock,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Alliance,	Chicago,	Toronto.
Schr Norwegian,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr D McInnes,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr N C Ford,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
Brig Bay City,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr Queen of Lakes,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr E M Baxter,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schooner Alpha,	Chicago,	Chicago.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 28th inst., by Rev. H. W. Bishop, D. D., HENRY R. BURTON, Esq., of Woodstock, Ill., and Miss JANE A. COPELIN, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday morning, Aug. 29th, FLORENCE, daughter of Street and Jane A. Bradley, aged six months and seven days.

Funeral from No. 47 South Jefferson street this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this city, Aug. 29th, SOPHIA, daughter of John and Vesta DeVilla Shepherd, aged five months and eighteen days.

Funeral at house, 116 North Market street, Sunday, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

In this city, on the 29th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., BENJAMIN D., youngest child of Wm. H. and Eliza Randolph, of Measles, after an illness of one week, aged eleven months.

Funeral at the residence, on Mitchell street, between Jefferson and Union streets, on Sunday, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ New York papers please copy.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,[illegible]
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,5[illegible]
10 " "	735	30 " "	1,67[illegible]
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,00[illegible]
15 " "	[illegible]00	40 " "	2,[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc8'59-1y

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms
BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	3,000 to 5,000
" " 2	1,000 to 2,000
" " 3	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
And put the same in superior order for market.

Refer to Illinois Central Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, Norton & Co., Chicago and Lockport.

J. C. RICHARDS.
MANUFACTORY, 150 and 152 Washington St.
N. B.—On hand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.
ap24-y78-t-tas-ly

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
LOW PRICES.

50 bales Medford Sheeting ......
100 " Stark " ......
100 " Appleton " ......
50 " Lawrence " ......
100 Cases Merrimack Prints, ... 14c.
50 " Richmond Prints, ... 12½c.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
Shades of any Description Made to Order.
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED CLOTH.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street
(no25-g20-ly)

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
FAXON'S,
70 LAKE STREET,
Paper Hanging done in the best manner at short notice.
Window Shades, Fixtures, Etc,
NOW OPENING
FOR THE TRADE
A choice assortment of
Blanks, Cheap Satins, Borders and
CURTAIN PAPERS,
At New York Prices
FOR CASH,
AT THE OLD STAND
70 LAKE STREET,
E. G. L. FAXON.

A CARD.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.

E. G. L. FAXON.

BEDDING.
Bedding of every description
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
If you want a good bed get the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
THE MOST DURABLE
AND THE BEST BED EVER USED.
If you want good Feathers get the
STEAM CURED FEATHERS,
Free from smell of the quill—the only place in the city where they can be procured.
They are Superior to all Others.
Bedding of every description made to order in a superior manner.
E. G. L. FAXON
70 Lake Street,
P. O. BOX 903. ap7-a871

FRENCH COPYING INK.
A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at
MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

Wanted.

WANTED—Moulders; also, Grinders and Polishers, (good mechanics), can have steady work and good wages. Apply at the Foundry, corner of Michigan and Kingsbury streets. au29-t97-2t LANGE, BROWN & CO.

WANTED—Board by two single gentlemen, brothers, in a respectable private family. One room, with two beds and good board, would suit, provided the room is large and comfortably furnished and the house pleasantly located, and east of South Clark street. Address "BOARD," P. O. Box 2736, with description of locality, and price of board per week, with real name. au29 u1-3t

WANTED—A smart, steady young man to attend office, railroad depots, Post Office, sell grain and produce, having a few hundred dollars to spare until spring, at 10 per cent interest. One who can work for low wages need only apply to "COMMISSION HOUSE," Post Office Box 1351. au29-t980-3t

WANTED—House and Lot. I want to trade for a House and Lot worth about $1,500 to $2,000, for which I will pay part cash and the balance in land, well located in Buena Vista County, Iowa. Must be pleasantly located and title perfect. Address "F. G.," Chicago Post Office Box 872, giving locality definitely, which shall receive prompt attention. au29 t9-3t

WANTED—A situation as an Alto Singer. The best city references given. Address P. O. Box 1638, Chicago. au29-t98-3t

WANTED—Board and room in a private family for a gentleman and wife in the neighborhood of the Ulrich house. Address Post Office Box 2118. au29-t95-3t

WANTED—To Rent until the first of May next, a Dwelling House, already furnished with eight or ten rooms in a pleasant part of the city, (the South Side preferred), at a liberal rent, for a small family. The best of reference given. Address Post Office Box 3851. au28 t961-1w

WANTED—A thoroughly competent book-keeper and perfect accountant (German) wants employment. He has over twenty years experience; last nine years in a southwestern Wholesale Cloth and Dry Goods House. Best of references. Address Post Office Box 2396, Chicago, Ill. au29 t975-3t

WANTED—A House Keeper in a private family, where the lady of the house, from ill health, is incapacitated from giving personal supervision to her household. Apply, with reference, to 17 Congress street. au28-t943-3t

WANTED—A situation in the Wholesale or Retail Grocery Trade by a young man who will make himself generally useful. Best of references given. Address "A. L. B.," Post Office Box 2089. au28-t948-3t

WANTED—Young men in every State in the Union. $150 to $200 can be made per month by a good salesman, by selling an article every family in the land wants. Enclose a red stamp, and address Box 4455, or call at 393 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. au28-t908-1w

WANTED—Unfurnished Rooms with board, on the South Side, for a gentleman and wife. A New England family, where there are no other boarders, preferred, and where the comforts of a quiet home may be found. Terms must be moderate. Address Post Office Box 1894. au28 t935-3t

WANTED—By a Teacher of some experience, a situation as private tutor, or teacher in a High School or Academy. Nowhere in the West objected to. For particulars address "E," Post Office Box 212, Muscatine, Iowa. au27 t908-1w

WANTED—100 Cavalry Horses, Wanted at Phenix Sale Stables, corner of State and Adams streets, one hundred Cavalry Horses, for which I will pay cash on delivery. au26 t877 1w WM. PATRICK.

WANTED—$5,000 wanted for two or three years upon first class improved property in country, at 10 per cent interest; interest payable quarterly. Property insured for $6,000, and worth fully $15,000. Address Post Office Box 6253. au26-t893 1w

WANTED—Dental Rooms, on Lake or Clark streets. Would like to know of suitable rooms that are likely to be vacated soon. Address Post Office Box 186. au26-t891-2w

WANTED—600,000 Agents. Something new. A splendid United States Map, also Canadas and New Brunswick, colored in counties. Just published by J. T. Lloyd, New York. Cost $20,000 to engrave it. Sample sent on receipt of retail price, 50 cents. Send stamp for circular. Post Office Box 4422. R. B. LANDON, General Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. au26-t890-1m

WANTED—Agents for Abbott's Civil War, (in two vols) Headley's Life of Washington, and other popular books. Apply to LEDYARD, BILL & CO., 134 South Clark street, Chicago. ap28-p829-8m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 2862, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-b889-m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2061. jel-t873-8m

WANTED—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 169 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1862. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office. au18-t693-1m

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. A PERFECT NOVELTY. Entirely new principle. Can't be equalled. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago. je24-a28-3m

WANTED—Agents—To sell SUTLERS' GOODS, Agents' Goods, Pedlars' Goods, The New Garden City Prize Envelope, View of the City of Chicago on Outside Envelope, Selling by thousands. Maps of all kinds, Brownlow's Book, Crocker's Needle Casket, the best out up in the city, H. G. Book. Send stamp and get circular. Official Rock Army List of the Western States, Price 50 cents, sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. R. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. au13-t559-1m

INFORMATION WANTED. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE Sr., sewing Machine manufacturer, would confer a favor on giving information of his present domicil to J. B. G., Post Office Box 2828. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 263 Illinois st. with his family, through the back door in a hurry last spring, forgotten that he owed rent there for twelve months rent. The owner of said premises feels interested to know what has become of this model tenant. jy28-300-1m

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest prices for Butter, Lard and Tallow. Our customers shipping to us from the country, will have the benefit of our orders and immediate sales. SHERMAN & HALL, au7-t484-1m 97 Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have sold from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents or for samples of marked lines. Terms &c., one stamp. Address E P. CLARK Northampton, Mass. jy21-t977-3m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5859 Chicago, Ill. au1-t363-3m

WANTED—Agents. We are now able fully to supply the very large demand for our valuable articles. All our active, industrious agents are making from $5 to $15 per day. Address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room No. 9, 119 South Clark street. jy31 t255-3w

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 15 horse power, together with shafting, &c., now set up in Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower, a horse power and mill for grinding corn. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. jy28-t141 2m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box, 1654 MRS D. PRATT in attendance. de26 k83-ly

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP. A Historical Sketch of all the Battles from the fall of Fort Sumter. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Stamps taken. Send stamp for circular. R. B. LANDON, Agent. jy21-t890-1m 88 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 30,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Secure your township. For circular, with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 128 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy16-t778-3m

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first class Residence, No. 226 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, &c., and Brick Stable attached. Inquire of JAS. WARD, 224 West Randolph, WAITE & TOWN, 100 Washington street, or address P. O. Box 468. Rent $600 per annum.

TO RENT—My House, No. 417 WABASH AVENUE, with the Furniture, is for Rent. GEO. W. GAGE. Tremont House, Chicago, Aug. 27, 1862. au28 t965 1w

TO RENT—A Store in a good location on South Clark street between Washington and Madison streets. Possession given immediately if desired. Address Post Office Box 3129. au28 t926 1w

TO RENT—House to Rent with Barn. No. 179 Third avenue. Possession given on or before the 1st of September. Rent $250. Apply to 122 South Water street. au28 t875 1w

TO RENT—Two or three good offices to rent in the brick building Nos. 44 and 46 Lasalle street, over the Bank of Montreal. Apply to RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., au28 t812-1w 146 South Water street.

TO RENT—Brick House on Third avenue, No. 66. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises. au28-t379-3w

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL ta28-k390-ly No. 90 Clark street.

TO RENT—The Steam Factory situated on the southeast corner of Fulton and Green streets, West Side, now occupied as a Chair Factory, or would sell the same. Also, for sale, the House and Lot adjoining the Factory on the east. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, on the premises, or to A. R. CLARK, No. 365 Randolph street. au7-t265 1m

Lost.

SHAWL LOST.—Lost in passing from the Rock Island Rail road Depot, A Gentleman's Dark Gray Shawl. The finder will confer a favor and be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner of Lake and Lasalle sts. au29-t9-3t

STOLEN OR STRAYED—On Sunday night, from the subscriber, a Dark Bay Mare, about 15 hands high, on the right hind leg there is a large swelling. The finder will please return her to BROWNLOW FRANKLIN, corner of Desplaines and Adams street. au28-t967-3t

630 BAGS RIO COFFEE, good to prime grades, in store. Also, THREE TONS POTASH. For sale by T. M. TURLAY & CO., 179 South Water street. au27-t890-3w

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER, sole owner and manager.

SATURDAY, August 30th, second night of the popular song and chorus, by 50 Ladies and Gentlemen,

"The Battle Cry of Freedom."

Continued success of the
SEVEN SISTERS;
OR, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY.
With its Gorgeous Scenery and Shower of Gold.
ZOUAVE DRILL AND MARCH BY
Twenty-Five Female Zouaves,
LOCAL SONGS, LOCAL HITS.
The last scene the most dazzling ever witnessed.
Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern
Will shortly be added to the piece.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MUSEUM, including the Wonders of the World. Exhibition of the Oriental Museum, at the store, 66 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House, and three doors from the new Post Office. It is not on record in Chicago of a [illegible] of the kind. Thousands of curiosities never before presented in this country, and the only general collection in the United States. It is impossible by any written description, to convey an adequate idea of the numerous lots which compose this Museum. For particulars, see Circulars. Admission 25 cts; children, 10 cts; a family of six, $1; [illegible] found both amusing and instructive, relating to the manners and customs of this extraordinary people, with their manufactures, that cannot be [illegible] any other nation, samples of which can be seen in the above Museum.

To commence on August 23d, and to continue day and evening for a short time.

DR. JOHN JOSEPH ABRAHAM, Agent. au20-t726-2w

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 56 Lake street. LARGE SALE OF Superior Furniture, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesrooms No. 56 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Parlor Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, [illegible] Reception, Sewing Rockers, Marble-Top Centre Tables, [illegible] Stands, Piano Stools, Hat Trees, [illegible] Cottage Bedsteads, Book Cases and Secretaries, [illegible] and Marble Top Dressing Bureaus, [illegible] Lounges, Mattresses, [illegible] Seat Chairs, Extention and Breakfast Tables, [illegible] Silver-Plated Castors and Spoons, [illegible] Brussels Carpets, &c., &c., with a variety of Household goods. au30-t12-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. 200 Pieces of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 56 Lake street, a large invoice of Black and Fancy Cloths, Pilot Cloths, [illegible] and Fancy Cassimeres and Satinetts, Doeskins, [illegible] Cloth, Selisia, Union Cassimeres, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings. au29 t994 5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, TRADE SALE OF Fine and Common Furniture, Cane Seat Chairs, &c., AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 56 Lake street, large invoices of Mahogany, Walnut and Oak furniture, consisting of Dressing and other Bureaus, Wash Stands, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Mahogany Chairs, [illegible] Cottage and Pannel Bedsteads, Tables, Cribs, Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Cottage and Office Chairs, [illegible] Rockers, Chamber Setts, with and without Marble Tops, Parlor Suits, Book Cases, &c. The above goods are consigned to us from Cincinnati, New York and Boston expressly for this sale. au29-t991 6t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, TRADE SALE OF White Granite Ware and Glassware AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell a fine invoice of the best quality of White Granite Ware, the manufacture of James Edwards & Son, consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner and Tea Ware, and will be sold in lots to suit the Trade.

ALSO,

200 boxes of American Flint Glassware, consisting of Tumblers, Goblets, Wines, Champagnes, Bar, Syrups, Covered Dishes and Butters, Jugs, Creams, Salts, Peppers, Vinegars, Mustards, Jars, Preserves, Ales, &c., &c. au29-t992 1w GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 100 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots; 60 cases Women's Gaiters, Lasting and Calf Balmorals; 15 cases Children's Gaiters, Balmorals and Shoes. au29 t974 3t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, Sept. 1st, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d, FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold [illegible] notions, hats, caps and furnishing goods, Yankee notions, &c. [illegible] Oil Cloths and Carpeting. au28-t973-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS
—AT—
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Yielding to the public demand the undersigned will offer at public sale at the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois,

On Wednesday, September 17th, 1862,

2,500 of the most eligibly situated Lots in that city.

The prominence given to the location of Cairo in the public estimation by late occurrences, its present relations to the country at large and the general knowledge of its advantages, render it unnecessary to say a word in its commendation. It need only be added that the lots which will be offered for sale, are situated on some of the highest ground, and are otherwise some of those most eligibly situated within the city limits.

The sale will be continued from day to day until [illegible]

S. STAATS TAYLOR, EDWIN PARSONS, Trustees of the Cairo City Property. Cairo, Ill., July 28th, 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—I will sell 50x180 feet on Calumet avenue, one block south of Ringold Place, at $30 per front foot, [illegible] at the end of two years. [illegible] Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, [illegible] near Monroe street. au29-t944-3t

FOR SALE.—A fashionable residence, large airy lot, shrubbery, &c. Price $5,500—$1,000 cash and the balance in three years at 10 per cent. Improvements cost over $5,000. Also, two new, neat, pretty Dwellings, in the North Division, cost $1,300 each, well located and on large lots. Price for Lots and Houses $2,000 cash, or $1,500 cash. This property must be sold immediately. Room No. 21 No. 132 South Clark street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, Sub-Lot No. 12 of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 68, in the Canal Trustee's new Subdivision. Price $700. Apply to R. B. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa. au28-t944-1m

FOR SALE—A Country Residence in the village of Geneva, on Fox River, in Kane county, thirty five miles from Chicago. A fine house and barn and a good quantity of choice fruit on the premises. The owner being about to remove will sell cheap. Address P. H. WRIGHT, Geneva, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler. Ten inch Cylinder Engine and large sized Boiler, in first rate running order, for sale cheap, at FURST & BRADLEY'S, 56 and 58 North Jefferson street.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper—a well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures—in a good location on the North Side. Reason for selling ill health. For further particulars address E. E. DOANE, No. 176 North Wells street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis, with Fixtures, Tools, stock, &c., in complete running order, and doing a large business. The owners wish to settle up their copartnership business, and therefore offer their works for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC RUBBER & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Bank in Wisconsin, located and doing business at the county seat of one of the largest counties of the State, is for sale. It has been in operation over four years and done a successful business. Its credit is "A. No. 1," and through all the trouble of Wisconsin Banking it has

Never been in any manner Discredited.

Owing to the present war troubles, the owners are not in a situation to hold it, and it will be sold low.

Circulation $40,000.

Secured wholly by Northern bonds. Address "Bank," Chicago Tribune office.

$25.—SETTER FOR SALE—A good hunter, well trained, intelligent and obedient. Can be seen at 317 North Lasalle street.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of [illegible] brick, and just completed, at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. [illegible]

CAUTION.—All persons are warned not to purchase a Promissory Note given by Wm. Gilmore and Geo. McAdams to Sam'l Griffin, for two hundred dollars, due Oct. 1st, 1862, the same was fraudulently taken by [illegible]. Wenona, Ill., Aug 27th, 1862.

TAKEN UP—On Wednesday last a Brown Mare, which the owner will find at the "West Wheeling House," West Lake street, between Jefferson and Clinton streets, by paying charges and proving property. JACQUES [illegible]

$10,000.—A gentleman of valuable acquaintance, desires to connect himself with an established house doing a safe and legitimate business, and contribute ten thousand dollars capital. Commission preferred. [illegible] Best city references given and required. Address "COMMERCIAL" Tribune Office.

ATTENTION, MUSICIANS!—The undersigned is authorized by Col. [illegible] Baldwin, Commanding 3d Brigade, to raise a Brigade Band of 16 Musicians [illegible] Apply to Lieut. F. [illegible] North Clark street. JULIUS RUBY, Leader.

"HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT."—The undersigned [illegible] will make known a sure way to avoid the DRAFT. "It is not by enlisting," [illegible] Address J. W. C. CLARK, Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1862.

☞ It is not known that there is a spade or pick in Gen. Pope's army. Pope has no faith in those implements as military weapons. All the ditching in Virginia by Pope's troops has been turned over to Sigel, who digs the "sacred soil" only with shell and round shot. With Pope, clubs, not spades, are trumps.

BULL RUN AVENGED.

The city was electrified yesterday by the glorious news that a great victory had been achieved on Friday, on the old Bull Run battle ground, by the troops commanded by Gen. Pope. Every one rejoiced, not only for the success of our arms, but that the disaster at Bull Run had been avenged; and the disgrace on the national escutcheon effaced. Of all spots on the continent, there is none where a federal soldier would rather fight than on that field.

From the accounts received, the battle was a fair, open stand up fight, and the numbers on each side about equal. It was an excellent test of the relative courage, pluck and endurance of Northern and Southern men. The result must forever settle the question of bravery and put a quietus on the constant boast of the superiority of the Confederate over the Federal soldier. The Northerner has demonstrated that he is the better man.

The first battle of Bull Run shrinks into insignificance for magnitude, desperation and destruction of life when compared to the late struggle on the same field. The Federal loss at Bull Run No. one did not exceed 3,000 all told, and that of the rebels 2,500. Bull Run No. two has inflicted a loss on our side of **10,000** and on the enemy of **15,000**. Gen. Pope telegraphs to the Government that, "the rebels stood strictly on the defensive and every assault was made by ourselves." The flower of the rebel army was engaged and overthrown. Their best and most seasoned troops were led by their ablest and favorite generals. Lee, Johnson, Jackson, Ewell, Longstreet and Stuart—all took part in the fight, at the head of their divisions. On our side were Pope, Banks, Sigel, Hooker, McDowell, Reno, Scammon, and perhaps Burnside, Heintzelman and Keyes, with portions of their divisions. Sumner's division formed the rear guard of Gen. McClellan's retreat from the Chickahominy swamps, and was not embarked in time to have taken part in the battle. But it will have a chance to be the advance guard in the pursuit.

The battle was a terrible one, but the victory was decisive. The rebel audacity met with a signal check, and received condign punishment. We await the full details with the deepest solicitude.

LATER.—Since the above was put in type, we have information that the conflict was renewed on Saturday, and continued through the day with terrible slaughter. A dispatch had been sent to Philadelphia, requesting all the surgeons that could be spared to come to Washington at once. We have no indication of the result, but trust it favors our side.

GEN. POPE.

Some people have charged Gen. Pope with prematurely boasting of what he expected to do, and ridiculed him for telling his soldiers that "he had come from the West, where they have always seen the backs of their enemies." But he has made good his promises. Since he took the field—a few weeks since—there has been no idleness on the part of his troops. He has shown extraordinary earnestness and activity, vigor and audacity. Scarcely a day has passed but he has encountered the rebels. His bold movement toward Richmond alarmed the rebels, and enabled McClellan's army to get away safely and unpursued from its critical position on the peninsula. He extricated that army from its perilous location without loss or disaster; but in so doing, brought down on himself the whole combined rebel army. For a week he baffled their advance and held them at bay on the banks of the Chickahominy, and after they had turned his right wing by means of their superior numbers, and got into the rear of his forces he made a masterly forced countermarch—cutting his way through the rebels, and forming a junction with some fragments of McClellan's rescued army that had landed at Alexandria, he then faced about without an hour's delay, and boldly hurled his troops on the confident rebel army massed behind Bull Run, on the old battle ground, and after a day's terrible struggle, he drove them from the field with immense slaughter. Next day he followed up the pursuit, fighting a second bloody battle on Saturday, the particulars of which we have not at this writing. If he has won it, he will lose not a moment in following up his success and will pursue the flying foe into Richmond. Pope possesses celerity, boldness and bravery, and when a victory is won he is the man to reap the fruits of it. He has little faith in spades and ditches, but great confidence in bayonets and rapid marches.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The light begins to break through the recent maneuvres of the contending forces in Virginia, and we can but be amazed at the celerity of movement on both sides, which has transferred the seat of war from the line of the Rappahannock to the old field of Bull Run, and culminated in another tremendous battle on that already historic ground. The rebels, frustrated in their attempts to cross the Rappahannock, or possibly making a nice feint of crossing, made a detour of some forty miles to the north and west, and pushed up behind the Bull Run mountains to White Plains, which is forty-five or fifty miles due west from Alexandria. In executing this movement their flank was protected by the Bull Run range, which presents only a single opening, Thoroughfare Gap, through which the Manassas Gap railroad runs. The Washington *Star* says that the rebels accomplished this distance in two days, marching without wagons, tents, blankets, or even knapsacks. The movement was a desperate one, promising, if successful, to place the rebel army in Pope's rear and to prevent his junction with McClellan, if not to annihilate him. Holding Thoroughfare Gap, they pressed down towards Manassas Junction, and sent their advance guard scouting as far as Fairfax.

The boldness of the proceeding seems to have taken Gen. Pope by surprise, although he says he had ordered a division to proceed from Alexandria to Manassas two days before the enemy made his appearance in that quarter. His own headquarters were at Warrenton Junction, twenty-five miles southwest of Manassas. Immediately upon learning of the enemy's daring attempt to get in his rear, he marched rapidly back to Manassas, sending McDowell, Sigel and Reno north to Gainesville, which is a few miles west of Manassas, and between that point and Thoroughfare Gaps. Jackson had already reached Manassas, and Longstreet was following him. McDowell's movement was designed to cut Jackson off and separate him from Longstreet. This Gen. Pope says, was completely successful—Longstreet being driven back to the west side of the mountains. Gen. Pope, with Porter's corps and Hooker's division marched directly upon Manassas which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance, retreating north six miles to Centreville, where he took the Warrenton turnpike intending to effect his escape by marching southwest. This brought him upon McDowell and Sigel late in the afternoon of Thursday, with whom he had a fight, lasting till dark. Heintzelman's corps was sent after him by way of Centreville, and was to have attacked him on Friday morning.

This brings the narrative, so far as we